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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

LIST OF LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS AT ITS LATE SESSION.

The Appointment of Indian Commissioners.

Decision of the Judiciary Committee.

$117,000,000 in Gold in Treasury.

The Ohio State Agency Controversy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.

The New Laws of Congress.

The following is a full list of the acts and joint resolutions which became laws at the session of Congress just closed: A bill to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes. A bill to carry into effect the convention with the Republic of Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the Udited States on the Government of that Republic. A joint resolution declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, and for other purposes. A joint resolution authorizing the extension of the mail steamship service between China and Japan. An act to establish certain post roads. An act for the relief of Melinda Harmon, of Greene county, State of Tennessee, widow of Jacob Harmon. An act for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors therein designated. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to examination Maurice Rece Evans, for admission to the Naval Academy in September next. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867. A joint resolution of the House to carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

A Bill Failed.

The following bill did not become a law by the refusal of the President to sign it, the adjournment of Congress preventing its veto. A bill to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The Indian Commission.

The President will speedily appoint the commissioners under the new Indian bill, so that they may organize here with those named in the act, and proceed at once to the plains on their treaty-making mission. Official advices received here show that the Indians have not increased their aggressions during the past three weeks, and great confidence is felt that the formidable commission authorized by Congress will insure peace by the first of September.

The Impeachment Evidence.

The Judiciary Committee did not decide until to-day that they would not file the impeachment evidence with the Clerk of the House, under the resolution of Saturday, requiring it to be submitted forthwith to the House. They construe this to mean the House in open session, so the testimony will remain in the hands of the committee until the 21st of November.

Gen. Grant's Evidence.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in within a day or two as to the tenor of Grant's evidence recently given before the Committee. Both the friends and opponents of the administration alike claim that it is favorable to their respective positions. Colonel Hillyer testifies that Gen. Grant indorsed the President's policy, but Gen. Grant testified that he approved of the reconstruction acts passed by Congress.

Unfounded Story.

There does not seem to be any foundation at present for the story started the moment Congress left, that the President was about to transfer General Sheridan to another command.

The White House.

A large number of visitors were in attendance at the White House to-day. Among them were Senator Henderson and Representatives Eldridge, Banks, Van Horn, of Mo., and Randall, of Pa. Postmaster General Randall called in the morning and had an interview with the President.

The Treasury.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the Treasury is one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars, of which amount twenty-one millions were in gold certificates.

The Ohio State Agency.

The equity court of this city having dismissed the application for an injunction to restrain the Adjutant General of Ohio from taking possession of the books and papers of the Ohio State agent here, the counsel for the State will now apply for a writ to replevin the same.

The Surratt Case.

The rebutting evidence in the Surratt case commenced to-day, and will be finished by Wednesday. The point of the testimony produced by the prosecution to-day is that on the 13th of April, Surratt left Elmira, New York, southward bound, and that he was seen at Williamsport, seventy-eight miles south of the former place. The prosecution will prove to-morrow that despite the interruption of travel at that time by floods, that there were connecting trains by which Surrat could have reached Washington on the morning of the 14th.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1867.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported Saturday were as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,631,500
For deposits of public moneys	38,897,950
Total	$379,529,450

During the past week there has been received by the Treasurer of the United States $500,500 in fractional currency, and forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; United States Depository at Pittsburgh, $50,000; National Banks and others, $375,089 50; total, $475,089 50.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $46,350, making the total amount issued up to date $303,252,626. From this is deducted the amount of currency returned, including worn out notes amounting to $4,465,062, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,787,564.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $385,400.

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were $693,910 82; making the total amount for the week $3,230,367 40, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year $17,593,234 64.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs at the ports below mentioned from July 7 to 13 inclusive:

New York	$2,075,940 17
Boston	190,700 00
Philadelphia	234,384 33
Baltimore	173,801 62
New Orleans	94,727 06
Total	$2,769,553 18

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The quarterly report of the National Banking Associations of the United States to July 1st shows the resources to be $1,491,433,502 49, of which $588,100,703 62 are loans and discounts, $9,602,072 97 specie, $102,431,346 96 in legal tender notes and fractional currency, $75,456,915 in compound interest notes, and $421,667,300 in United States bonds. Their profits were $30,586,670 86, and deposits, including Government deposits, $571,064,647 19.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

General Order No. 58, May 24, 1867, is modified so as to permit any persons, without limit as to number, to trade at military posts between the 100th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and the western boundary of California, subject only to such regulations and instructions as may be imposed by department commanders.

SPECIAL POSTAL AGENT.

The Postmaster General has appointed Isadore Bradley, of New Haven, special agent of the Postoffice Department in charge of the mails between San Francisco, Japan and China. He goes per steamship Great Republic, September 3d.

FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Langstin, Inspector of Schools, reports to Gen. Howard, from Mississippi, that the feelings of the white people are undergoing a thorough and rapid change, both with regard to educating the freedman and giving him an opportunity of wielding political power.

REPORT FROM GEN. CARLIN.

Gen. Carlin has reported the facts relative to the Franklin riot to Gen. Howard. Gen. Carlin's report of the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee for June, states that the character of the freedmen for industry has stood high. The crops are abundant, probably the largest ever raised in the State, notwithstanding that there has been a disposition on the part of all classes of destitute people to look to the Bureau for support, and he suggests the propriety of discontinuing all issues of rations except to the Hospital and Orphan Asylum. With reference to the temperance cause, which has been introduced among the freedmen, the Assistant Commissioner reports that generally the colored people do not sign the pledge, one reason for the indifference consisting in the fact that colored preachers are drinking men.

NEW FRACTIONAL NOTE.

To meet the demands of the public, there will be issued from the Treasury Department in a few weeks an additional fractional currency note of the denomination of fifteen cents. The principal embellishments on the face of this note are an engraved likeness of General Grant on the right hand and Lieutenant General Sherman on the left. The back of the note will be green, with the figure fifteen on each side of the note. The bronze figures which have been placed upon the various denominations of United States currency will be omitted.

ADJOURNMENT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Judiciary will probably adjourn to-morrow until next October, after examining Chaplain Cameron, who testified in the Surratt trial as to the circumstances of his pardon by the President.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Sixth Day's Proceedings.

Testimony of Rev. Chas. Boucher.

The Prisoner in His House Three Months.

Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Rev. Charles Boucher testified and was examined at great length. In 1865 I resided in the Parish of Saint Laboire; I recognize the prisoner at the bar; I saw him in April, 1865, at Saint Leboire. About the 22d of April, 1865, he was in company with Mr. James Dutillery, who brought him to my place; the prisoner remained at my house about three months, and after that went to Montreal; I saw him from time to time until he went to Europe; I saw him twice a week.

A question was asked if the witness knew of the prisoner receiving any information from the United States in regard to his mother.

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley said the defense desired to prove that he was not aware of his mother's condition, and did not flee as a coward.

The Court declared the testimony inadmissable.

Witness resumed: My place was four or five miles from Montreal; when he came they gave the name of the prisoner as Charles Armstrong; I was told he was coming to the country on account of his health, and of being compromised in the American war; I did not then know he was accused of being a conspirator to murder the President; from the time the prisoner reached my house until he left for Europe the prisoner's health was very bad; he had chills and fever twice a week; he remained in bed most of the time, so at times I despaired of his life; I saw it in the papers afterwards that John Surratt was accused of being a conspirator; when I saw that Surratt was missing, and I coupled that with the secreting of the young man in my custody, I put some questions to the young man, and he acknowledged he was John Harrison Surratt; a little after the 1st of May I believed he was John Surratt; his friends came to see him at the house; people that I did not know came on one occasion to see him; four or five came in the course of the summer; some of the names of persons who came were given to me.

Question—Did any of the St. Alban's raiders come to see him at your house?

Mr. Merrick objected, as it had no relevancy to the case. Sustained.

Witness resumed: One of Surratt's visitors was father Lapierre; others came with Mr. Lapierre; a man named Lackey came with Lapierre; he stayed at a private house two or three days, and several times came to my house to see Surratt; they came on a hunting expedition, and Surratt went to the bush hunting with them; Surratt went out one evening with James Atilley to take a ride; he sometimes walked out in the evening and in the day time; he went to church in his common dress; he did not go to church during service; he was in church from a quarter to half an hour; I did not communicate to any one that I knew the man staying with me was Surratt; I said I could not speak of it to any man; my house was visited by my parishoners every day; my parishoners sometimes saw him; I did not tell my parishoners I was concealing Surratt; when I found the person at my house was Surratt, I did not report him to the authorities of the United States, because I believed him innocent. Witness testified that McMillian's reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

Before closing the defense Mr. Merrick asked the ruling of the Court on the motion before made to strike out certain testimony.

The Court said they would first go through with all the testimony.

After recess several witnesses were examined for the prosecution as to the movements of trains between Elmira and Williamsport, on April 14, 1865. It appeared there was at the time necessarily a ferry at Williamsport. Maurice Drohan testified that in April, 1865, I ran the ferry at Williamsport; don't know anything about a special train on April 14th; I remember a man coming to me; I was on the Williamsport side, coiling up my rope, and a man came and asked me to ferry him across; I said I would if he would pay; he said he would pay; the man had on a peculiar coat, that attracted my attention; the man said he wanted to make the other side; he asked me to take him over, and I said the charge would be fifty cents, and in the middle of the river I stopped and collected the fare; he gave me a dollar; I had no change, and he allowed me to keep the dollar; witness identified the prisoner as the man he ferried across on the day referred to.

Detective Bigley testified that he went with Hollahan, McDevitt, Clarvoe and Welchman to Montreal in the chase of Surratt; Hollahan told witness at Montreal that he had lost a handkerchief at St. Albans; did not see Hollahan lie down on a settee at Burlington; would have seen him if he had; I doubt whether we ever went into the depot; there was a track outside, and we waited there, I think, for the train; think we did not wait more than five or ten minutes at the depot; the lost handkerchief was mentioned in Montreal, either by Mr. Potter, American Consul, or his Secretary; some one said a handkerchief had been found at St. Albans by one of Baker's detectives, and Holahan said that was the handkerchief he lost at St. Albans; the Consul, or his Secretary, said the handkerchief was found by one of Baker's detectives; never heard until this trial commenced that the handkerchief was found at Burlington, and given to one of Baker's detectives; Holahan did not say how he lost the handkerchief, and I remarked at the time it was a strange thing that detectives should be following us.

Major A. C. Richards, Superintendent of Police, was sworn and asked if Holahan made an official report to him about the handkerchief.

Objection was made by the defense and sustained by the Court.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Pierrepont announced that the testimony in rebuttal would certainly close in two days.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Hon. John Sherman at Home---New Agricultural Machine Shop---Return Match of Base Ball---A Grand Wheat Crop.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 22, 1867.

The Hon. John Sherman returned to his home in this city late Saturday night. He feels a lively interest in the coming canvass, and, after a few weeks of needed rest, will take the stump for the Union State ticket and impartial manhood suffrage.

Arrangements have been completed for the building of an extensive machine shop in this city. The ground has been purchased, and a portion of the building material contracted for. C. Aultman, of Canton, and H. H. Taylor, of Chicago, are at the head of the enterprise. The shop will be for the building of threshers and separators exclusively, and will be of a capacity of fifteen hundred machines a year.

A return match game of base ball will be played at Akron, on Wednesday, between the Akron and Mansfield Clubs. There will be a large attendance from this city, and an extra train has been chartered to convey the excursionists to Akron. An exciting game is anticipated.

The wheat crop is safe, and grand in quality and quantity. No more favorable season than this for agriculturists can be recollected in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Conservative Convention Called in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 21.—Gen. James A. Clanton, chairman of the executive committee of the State Convention which appointed delegates to the 6th of April Convention last year, has issued a call for a Convention of the Conservatives of Alabama, to meet in Montgomery on the 3d of September. The colored people are invited to participate.

MAXIMILIAN.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HIS EXECUTION.

He Gives a Kiss of Reconciliation to the Mexican People.

He Forgives Lopez His Treason and Mexico Her Crime.

THE EVENT IN PARIS.

Severe Blow to the Emperor's Prestige.

MORE ENGLISH OPINION.

The *Esperanza* of Queretaro, June 20, publishes the following account of the execution of Maximilian and his two generals, Don Tomas Mejia and Miguel Miramon:

BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The delay of thirty-four days which kept our people so long in doubt and aroused so much excitement is thus accounted for. The first courier that reached San Luis on the morning of May 19, bearing the news of the capture, returned here only on the 22d, and the Emperor was at once notified that he must appear before court martial. He protested in writing, demanding to be tried by the assembly of notables who had called him to the throne.

The trial was postponed, and a message sent to the President, with the letter of protest, and the documents that had been captured. Juarez's answer was received on May 30th. It was a refusal of the demand, grounded on this incontestable fact, that the assembly of notables had not been convoked by the head of the Republic; but, the President animated by a praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety to the Emperor on condition of the latter taking an oath never again to tread on Mexican soil, and of his signing at the same time his own downfall. Of his own accord, Maximilian said in a loud voice that he would accept with pleasure this double condition, if the officers and soldiers captured along with him were also set free. At this time he was ignorant of what had became of del Castillo and Avellano. Even this requirement was acceded to, but it gave rise to conferences and negotiations that could not fail to be unsuccessful.

Meantime a council of war was held on the morning of July 11th, presided over by General Corona, and composed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruiz and Negrete, with two Colonels. The three prisoners were brought before the tribunal. Maximilian refused to have any counsel; Mejia and Miramon chose one for them both. We have not been able to get any details of that session, which lasted only about an hour. The prisoners were found guilty, and their condemnation, which was sent forward to San Luis Potosi that very day, was not returned confirmed until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was all along inclined to clemency; but our Minister at Washington, Senor Romero, had carried the day and secured the order for his execution, although full stress was laid upon the fact of the small majority that had voted in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

As soon as General Corona got possession of the necessary document the three prisoners were informed of their fate, but they manifested no surprise. Indeed, by this time they had learned what had befallen some of their comrades.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Maximilian requested that they might be allowed to remain together to the last. This was kindly granted. They were transferred to the old convent, which had answered as a hospital for the French troops, and the principal hall of which—on the grand floor—was spacious and comfortable. It was in this room that the hospital drug shop had been kept. The room has two windows looking out on the court yard gardens. At one end of this room an altar was prepared. The sentinels had orders to fire on any one who should attempt to enter without a pass from Captain Gonzales. At all events no one was permitted at first to enter but Father Flecher, secretary and confessor of Maximilian. Later, the Bishop of Queretaro offered his services, which were accepted after a short conference between the prisoners. They passed most of the night in conversation and preparing themselves for death. Miramon suffered a great deal from his wound in the eye, which he kept constantly bathing with fresh water. Mejia slept soundly.

At one time Maximilian asked for some writing materials; these were got with some difficulty, as it was in the middle of night. He wrote two letters, the first in German to the Archduchess Sophia, his mother; the other to his wife. He gave both letters to the bishop, requesting him to see that they be delivered. He gave him also a lock of hair which the wife of one of his guards requested permission to cut off herself. Before giving the lock of hair he kissed it, folded it up carefully and then slipped it into the envelope already sealed for his wife.

After four o'clock Maximilian wished mass to be said, which was done by the bishop, after Mejia had been awakened. All then received communion together.

After mass the Emperor remained a long time kneeling on the hard stones—for they had no *prie dieu*—with his eyes towards the ground and his head resting on his hand in a pensive attitude. It is not known for certain whether he was praying or weeping. Miramon was pale and downcast. Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We must bear in mind, however, that he was an Indian, and that he deemed it a glory to die with his sovereign.

LEAVING THE PRISON.

When seven o'clock had struck, the music of the solemn procession was heard approaching, and Captain Gonzales entered the chapel with the bandages in his hand to cover the prisoners' eyes. Miramon quietly allowed him to cover his eyes, but Mejia refused, and as the captain was about to take measures to overcome his resistance, the bishop uttered something to the Indian chief, who at once became submissive. But the Emperor, advancing, declared that he would not allow his eyes to be bandaged. After a few moments of hesitation, Gonzales saluted Maximilian with a kind look and placed himself at the head of the escort.

The procession at once fell into line. A squadron of lancers led the way, followed by the band, which played a dead march. A battalion of infantry formed two lines, each fourteen deep, between which lines were the prisoners. When the procession reached the main door of the convent Mejia cried out, "Sire, for the last time show us again the example of your noble courage; we follow in the footsteps of your Majesty." Just at this moment the Franciscans were passing. The first two bore the cross and the holy water, the remainder bore lighted tapers. Each of the three coffins were borne by four Indians, and the three black crosses, with the prisoners' seats, were borne along at the rear. Captain Gonzales at this point made a sign to Maximilian to step out into the street. He obeyed, advancing very courageously as he said in his broken Spanish, *Vamos nos a la libertad*. (Let us advance to our freedom.)

THE EXECUTION.

The procession then wended its way along the Calle del Cementerio behind the church and along the route by the aqueduct. In a short while it had the whole plain in full view, and the view from below was imposing indeed. The Emperor marched first, with the Abbe Fischer on his right, and the bishop on his left. Behind him came Miramon, resting on the arms of two Franciscans, and Mejia supported by the two priests belonging to the parish of Santa Cruz. When they had reached the top of the height de la Campana, Maximilian looked fixedly toward the rising sun; then drawing from his pocket his watch, touched its spring and produced a miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. He brought the image to his lips, kissed it, and then handing it by the chain to Father Fischer, said: "Carry this souvenir to Europe for my dear wife; and should she ever be able to understand you, tell her that my eyes were closed with her likeness, which I will bear with me to heaven!" The point which the cortege had reached is near the big wall of the cemetery. The bells of the churches were tolling, and the immediate witnesses of the scene were but few, as the crowd had been kept back by the soldiery.

The three black crosses and the prisoners' benches were fixed against the wall, and the three firing platoons—composed of five men each, with two under officers to each platoon in reserve for the *coup de grace*—advanced to within three paces of the condemned. The Emperor, when he heard the clicking of the firelocks, thought they were about to fire, and approaching his two companions embraced them with touching earnestness. Miramon was so affected that he almost fell over on his seat, but the Franciscans stretched his arms out in the attitude of a cross. Mejia returned the Emperor's embrace with great affection and uttered some broken words that no one could distinguish, and crossing his arms on his breast stood up nobly. The bishop, advancing to Maximilian, said: "Sire, in my person, bestow upon all Mexico the kiss of reconciliation. Let your Majesty forgive all at this supreme moment." The Emperor, agitated to the utmost, allowed the good bishop to embrace him amid the most profound silence. All of a sudden raising his voice, he cried out: "Tell Lopez that I forgive him his treason. Tell all Mexico that I forgive her her crime." He then shook hands with the Abbe Fischer, who could not utter a word from emotion, and who then fell at the Emperor's feet and shed copious tears while he kissed Maximilian's hand. Many besides the abbe were shedding tears also. The Emperor gently withdrew his hand, and moving forward said with a sad and apparently ironic smile to the officer in command of the firing party—*A la disposicion de V.* (At your disposal, sir.)

When the officer gave the signal for "aim," Maximilian uttered something in German which the report of the muskets drowned to the hearers. Miramon rolled over as if struck with a bolt. Mejia, who was standing, beat the air with his hands a few times before he fell, and a shot in the ear finished his pain. The Emperor fell over on the cross, which kept him up, and from which he was picked up after having been dispatched.

The interment took place in the cemetery, and the Bishop of Queretaro performed the absolution.

[The affecting letter addressed to Carlotta, we have published.]

The Event in Paris—Severe Blow to the Emperor.

PARIS, July 15, 1867.

The grand ceremony of the distribution of prizes, the great Exhibition, the presence of the Sultan, and the magnificent fetes which were to have been given in his honor—even the discussion of the budget, and the onslaught which has been made in the course of it by some of the opposition deputies upon the Government, the approaching trial of the would be assassin of the Czar—all these topics and others of minor import, have given place during the past few days to the one absorbing theme, the execution of Maximilian.

It is now positive that on Sunday last the Emperor was well convinced that Maximilian had been shot, but it was not till Tuesday morning that the journals began to credit it, it evidently being carefully kept as secret as possible. The Emperor did not feel like abandoning his grand distribution ceremony on account of it, and so it was officially ignored on that day. The absence of the Count and Countess de Flanders from the distribution ceremony excited a good deal of remark, and when it was known on Tuesday morning that the Prince de Metternich had not been present at the Sultan's reception on that day, the vague rumors which had been in circulation began to assume form, and when on Wednesday morning the *Moniteur* gave place to a paragraph countermanding all the *fetes* which were in preparation for the Sultan, then nobody doubted the truth. A general feeling of consternation, sadness and indignation hangs like a pall over Paris. I have never seen these so plainly depicted upon the faces of all classes of the community, never heard them so forcibly put into words as now, since the news of the assassination of President Lincoln fell upon us one beautiful morning, like a clap of thunder. Nobody here was better prepared for this than that. All the reports from Mexico had led us to believe that Maximilian, having abdicated his pretensions to the Mexican throne, was on his way to Europe.

The French people must feel this blow keenly; for they know the responsibility of their government in it. An evident soreness towards the United States is growing in relation to it, even among classes who have always been opposed to the Mexican speculation. Had it not been for our government, they say, Maximilian, backed up by France, would have been firmly seated on the throne of Mexico. And even after his capture, the United States government ought to have saved him at all hazards. The Emperor will need all the capital he has made out of the Exhibition to save himself from loss of prestige now.

The journals generally express great indignation. Among the Americans the feeling is of the same character, and based upon the fact that the Mexican republican government, so entirely indebted to us for its existence to-day, has so slighted and cast aside our intercession for the life of the unfortunate Archduke.

No one seems to have any idea that any attempt at reprisals, punishment or avenging will be made. The melancholy termination of this drama will not be an inducement to any more European speculations in America.

Of course the Emperor and Empress of Austria will not now come to Paris, and all the grand preparations which for the week past have been in progress at the Austrian Embassy go for naught. To-day all the decorations and rich tapestries are being removed; for instead of gala trimmings, they have been changed into shrouds and palls.

The Church Party of Mexico Responsible.

According to the *Independance Belge* of July 6, evening, the French Government are preparing the publication of documents to prove that the clerical party of Mexico are really responsible for the fate of Maximilian. We find the following in the *Correspondance Bullier*: When the French were about to leave Mexico Maximilian was at Chapultepec, on his way to Orizaba, attended by six hundred horse. His baggage was already at Vera Cruz, where he was to embark. At this time, which was at the end of March or beginning of April, Maximilian appeared to have decided on abandoning the struggle, and two Austrian vessels were anchored in the roadstead of Vera Cruz to receive him and his escort. So strong was the belief that he was on the point of quitting Mexico that a court officer was sent to Gibraltar to receive the fallen Emperor. But a cruel destiny decided [illegible]. When Maximilian approached [illegible] his way to Vera Cruz he was met by the Rev. Father Fischer, who seems to have communicated information of such importance as to induce him to alter his intention. The clerical party in Mexico, the bishops and their lay supporters, offered to the Emperor, through Father Fischer, a sum of 20,000,000 piastres and an army. Father Fischer seems to have represented the situation in the most favorable colors. Maximilian yielded to the temptation, returned to the capital and organized the means of continuing the struggle. He was supported by Miramon and Marquez, the Generals of the clerical party. It was arranged that Miramon should advance to meet the Juarists coming from the east; Marquez was to defend Puebla from Porfirio Diaz, and the Emperor with ten thousand men, to proceed to attack Escobedo. In face of the superior numbers of the Juarists this was a most rash attempt. Besides, the clericals did not keep their promises, and the 20,000,000 piastres were not forthcoming.

It is clear from these circumstances that the Emperor took a sound view of the situation in the first instance, and that he only changed his resolution to quit Mexico through the pernicious influence of that party who make even princes their instruments. Those who first invited Maximilian to Mexico retained him there; and, as they deceived him when they said that the whole country awaited him as its savior, they likewise deceived him when, at the last moment, they persuaded him that he might hold the country by force of arms, although the French themselves admitted that this was impossible.

Fears for the French in Mexico.

[Paris (July 7) correspondence of London Herald.]

In spite of semi-official assurances considerable uneasiness continues to prevail as to the fate of the French residents in Mexico. The savages who did not hesitate to lay violent hands on an Emperor allied to all the crowned heads in Europe would not be very likely to be swayed by mere considerations of humanity towards obscure traders. It is to be hoped that they may not have added murder to plunder, but it is impossible to deny that there is good cause for the apprehensions of the public.

Napoleon Writes a Letter of Condolence to Francis Joseph---Bazaine in Disgrace.

From the same journal.

The fate of Maximilian is said to be due in some measure to the mismanagement of Marshal Bazaine: and the commander of the French army will, it is believed, suffer terribly from the disclosures which will probably be made before long, especially if Maximilian's papers should be published. The event has caused the most painful impressions upon Napoleon and Eugenie.

The Empress suffers greatly; the Emperor shows his feelings by a gloomy taciturnity. It is said that he has written a most touching letter to the Emperor of Austria. A strict censorship is being exercised just now with regard to the circulation of the foreign papers. The Emperor cannot bear criticism with regard to this melancholy tragedy.

Carlotta's Insanity.

From the Vienna Morgenpost.

The insanity of the Empress Carlotta has become so confirmed and so violent that she cannot be left alone for a moment. She is constantly endeavoring to destroy herself. At rare intervals she has sane moments, in which she declares, "I do not want to live. I prefer death to such a life as this. Where is my husband? Shall I never see him again? No, no, he is dead, and yet I still live." Not a quarter of an hour passes but what the unhappy Princess demands news of her husband. Her bodily health has suffered sorely, and it is very doubtful if she will survive her husband long.

English Opinion--Political and Historical Importance of the Event--The United States Bound to Watch Over Juarez.

[From the London Times, July 8.]

The death of the Emperor Maximilian has, no doubt, created a far deeper impression in Europe than in the country where he suffered, for those who killed him had probably no idea of the pity their act would excite elsewhere, or of the political importance which it would possess for themselves. * * * * * * * * In a few years the recent history of Mexico will give a vague and cloudy background to the execution of Maximilian. The figure of the gallant Emperor refusing to abandon his friends and his party—standing firm when those who placed him on the throne deserted the cause and called on him to follow them, holding desperately to his stronghold of Queretaro, with the intention, if driven from there, of fighting his way to some other place and beginning a second defense; finally, if the *Moniteur* says true, betrayed by one he had raised, rewarded and intrusted with the highest functions—will stand in relief before the world as that of a hero of romance, and form, perhaps distort, the ideas of the world concerning that Republic. Who will know, or care to know, anything of its miserable annals? Who will connect any clear historical notions with the names of Santa Anna, Carera, Alvarez, Comonfort, Zuloaga, Miramon, or will know anything of Benito Juarez himself, except that he commanded or permitted the murder of the Archduke? If, as seems almost certain, the Mexican Republic is doomed in this generation to be absorbed by the United States, it is not too much to say that in future times the one celebrated event which will be associated with its unhappy existence will be the tragedy of 1867.

While we deplore the fate which has befall
Maximilian, we must, however, in justic
French Government, maintain the o
his determination to remain a
creditable rather to his con
ment. We would desi

blame of a Prince who, we can see, felt himself pledged to his supporters, refused to abandon them, and, with the spirit which is so often produced by the attainment of supreme power, chose rather to be crushed than to yield. But as the chorus of invective will probably swell loud against the Emperor of the French both at home and in Germany, it is only fair to state that the French, according to the most credible accounts, informed Maximilian in time of their error and his own delusion. The French Emperor has, indeed, much cause for dejection. He knows that his enterprise was from first to last a mistake; or at least that he committed the greatest of blunders when, instead of contenting himself with the restoration of order in Mexico, he undertook to change a form of government which has been established in nearly all the States of the New World. The result of the revolutions against the English and Spanish crowns has been that America from the five lakes to Patagonia has emerged republican. Such a tendency in the march of events ought not to have been misunderstood, even by one who reigned over what had once been a republic. The lowest and most material of mankind have their ideals, and a people who have all their lives been told to pride themselves on republican institutions, on the possession of equality, and on the absence of orders and titles, are not likely to acquiesce in the prerogatives or delight in the trappings of monarchy. But it is just to say that the French, when they found that the restoration of the American power enabled the Juarists to continue the war, or rather to renew it, and that they could not hope to maintain their position, do seem to have urged upon the Archduke the abandonment of his enterprise. It would be well if the French government could state how far this had been done officially; but even if no such communication passed between Paris and Mexico, it is certain that the chief French officers believed and asserted that Maximilian, if he remained, must be one day at the mercy of his enemies. The war which had really sunk to a guerilla in the autumn of 1865, when the Emperor published his proclamation against armed bands, revived through the sympathy and support of the Americans; and the French officers perceived that it would be a contest between a party in Mexico isolated from all help *and the opposite party fighting under the auspices of the American Government and drawing continual resources from American soil.* Unhappily, Maximilian did not think himself at liberty to abandon those for whom he knew the usual fate of the Mexican vanquished was reserved. He elected to stay and fight for his throne with the men who placed him on it, and whom his flight would consign to death. The French Emperor, therefore, if responsible for Maximilian's ruined career, is not immediately responsible for his execution. Among the reproaches which the Mexican expedition has brought on the Imperial name this last indignity ought not to be numbered. The French Government, like that of every other civilized country, may now be content to await the course of events, and the changes which will probably avenge them on the men who have thus abused the rights of victory. Only one Government has now any duties to perform towards Mexico. *The United States, having placed Juarez and his partisans again in power, are bound to see that the rule established in Mexico shall show some respect to humanity and morality.*

A Few Words for Juarez.

[From the London (Evening) Star, July 9.]

* * * Then Maximilian issued the unfortunate decrees of which we publish a copy to day; and the Paris *Moniteur* coolly notified the execution of two of the principal Juarez generals, and commended the strong and severe policy of the new Emperor. Now, these things are facts which defy all contradiction. No ravings about Juarist savagery and Indian monstrosity can get rid of any of them. It would be well for English readers to think over them a little. We do not say they justify the execution of Maximilian. In our eyes nothing whatever could justify such a deed. In our eyes it must always seem a dark stain on Mexican republicanism. But these things at least show that there was a good deal to be said upon the other side, and that human nature being what it is there is nothing, perhaps, very surprising in the fact that men on whom three years of civil war—and such civil war—had been forced by an invader should in the hour of their triumph have sunk to the level of their enemies and forgotten to be merciful.

A Point of History to be Cleared Up---Marshal Bazaine's Military Policy.

The *Journal de Havre*, of July 8, has an editorial under the above caption which calls attention to the case with which the French forces, unaided by native troops of Mexico, captured Orizaba, Puebla, Mexico, Jalapa, Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, &c., in fine all the large cities, fortified places and ports, and, in [illegible] Juarez was driven to the wall and the empire in full possession. Still Juarez has retaken *all in an incredible short space of time, and, in most cases, without having had to strike a blow.* It is true, the resolution of the French Government to abandon Mexico was the main cause of this change, but there were circumstances connected with the case that call for attention and examination.

The troops of General Dorcas, for instance, during their retrograde movement towards the capital, gave the Liberals some rude lessons; but those under the immediate orders of the marshal commanding do not seem to have acted with the same energy.

They did not defend the provinces which they occupied, or which they could easily have protected with the same zeal as General Donal's division did. They frequently allowed the guerilleros to overrun the country and levy ransom money on towns but a short distance off. Sometimes they were moved in an opposite direction in pursuit of the Liberals. It seemed as if they were not to treat the latter as enemies, but were to lend themselves rather to the development of enterprises hostile to the Emperor Maximilian's cause.

The information that we have received from divers sources, satisfies us that such is the opinion formed by a great number of returned officers. Moreover, we are assured that the indignation caused by the attitude of Marshal Bazaine toward the Emperor Maximilian contributed largely toward the enlistment of many of our officers in the service of that Prince whose cause they thought should have been better defended by those who brought him to Mexico. A sad reflection presents itself to our minds as we write these lines. Have not these brave compatriots of ours been stricken down, perhaps, by the orders of Juarez? May they not have, ere this, paid with their lives so generous a devotion to the Prince whom they would not consent to abandon?

* * * It is especially affirmed that, in the last grand council of war at which the Marshal was present, and at which the Emperor's Ministers, the majority of the high functionaries of the State and a great number of the Mexican notables assisted, Marshal Bazaine formally advised them to separate from the Emperor and enter into negotiations with Juarez.

We must merely relate facts which have been pointed out to us by witnesses in whose good faith we are bound to put trust. We draw no inference whatever against the character or conduct of the General-in-Chief commanding the French army in Mexico. Nor do we seek to make him responsible. But we think that, in presence of the results that now startle the public, it is well to inquire whether that General, in lending so weak a support to the Emperor Maximilian in the struggle which has just terminated in so cruel a manner for him and his defenders, acted only in conformity with the orders and instructions of the French government?

It belongs to the Corps Legislatiff, where the question of Mexico is soon to be the subject of a solemn debate, to draw out explanations on this point which bears so closely upon delicate questions and interests of the most momentous kind.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, July 22.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the authorization by the Legislature of any consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate capital of the companys to be consolidated shall exceed $15,000,000, and providing a consolidation in any case with the written consent of three hundred and fourteen of the stockholders, was referred.

In the Convention this evening, an amendment to the suffrage clause giving women the right to vote was lost, 20 to 51.

Registers Appointed.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Gen. Sickles announces the names of registers appointed for the various registration precincts in North and South Carolina, but fixes no time to begin registration. Each board consists of one colored and two white persons, residents of the precincts for which they are appointed.

The Weimar Cholera Conference.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* in writing to correct some mis-statements afloat in regard to this conference says: "The convention expresses its deliberate conviction that the efforts to arrest and prevent cholera by disinfectants should be continued in the most energetic manner. The general disinfection should be performed at the proper time; that is, before the epidemic is actually present in town or place. Every house or spot that becomes infected, or is suspected to be so, must be kept constantly under the influence of disinfectants. Citizens will therefore take notice that their houses, like Cæsar's wife, must not be suspected. And moreover, if they would do things in the proper time, they must purchase and apply the appropriate articles before any cholera appears. If this plan was faithfully carried out, there is no doubt that many houses would escape in most of our cities."

THE Magnetic Telegraph, submarine and
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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished in France.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET ADOPTED.

Debate Closed.

FLORENCE, July 22.—The debate on the financial administration of the Government was brought to a conclusion in the Italian Parliament to-day, and the ministerial budget was adopted with great unanimity.

Imperial Ukase.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—An Imperial ukase has been promulgated which decrees the re-establishment of the Provincial Assembly.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolished.

PARIS, July 22.—The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which sometime ago passed the Corps Legislatif, has finally passed the Senate and is now a law of the Empire.

Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The steamship Tripoli, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 22.—Consols closed at 94 7-16; 5-20s 72¾; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, 45½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares 22½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 22.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 10⅞d; sales of the day 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed firm and prices unaltered. Corn 35s 9d ⅌ quarter for new mixed western. Wheat 13s 5d ⅌ cental for white California. Barley 5s. Oats 4s. Peas 40s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon 42s, a decline of 6d. Pork 73s. Beef 145s. Lard 49s. Cheese 50s.

Produce—generally dull and unchanged. Petroleum 9d for spirits, and 1s 3d for refined white.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, July 22.—Sugar and iron steady at previous quotations. Sperm oil £120 ⅌ ton. Other articles unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, July 22.—Petroleum at Antwerp Saturday evening 45f for standard white.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1867.

BISHOP HOPKINS,

Of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Vermont, presiding Bishop of the United States, accompanied by his eldest son, editor of the *Church Journal*, will sail in August from New York to attend the Pan Angelical Council in London in September.

LIBEL SUIT.

Before the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Jos. F. Cummings against James Gordon Bennett for alleged libel, damages claimed $200,000, was argued and the decision reserved. The *Herald* merely published charges in former complaint made in Court by one Poultain, that the plaintiff had swindled the rebel government under which he occupied a prominent position.

A GUY FAWKES.

A man named Sorrell, who served in the navy during the war, was arrested in Washington yesterday, on complaint of Samuel Strong, who alleges that Sorrell expressed a wish that he could place several barrels of gunpowder under the Capital and blow up all the members of Congress. He was required to give bail in $300 for his appearance when wanted, and to be of good behavior for six months.

THE PHILOSOPHER SURPRISED.

The *Tribune* says the nomination of Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria was as complete a surprise to him as the public. He is obliged for the compliment, but could not be induced to leave this country at present.

GENERAL GRANT

Arrived yesterday, visited the French frigate, and dined at Governor's Island. He proceeded to Long Branch to-day.

STEAMBOAT RACING

On the Hudson appears to have ceased.

A FORGERY.

The *Times* says the detailed account of the execution of Maximilian and the letter to his wife, published in Paris as from the *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, and which the *Figaro* alleges was transmitted by the cable, is a forgery.

MINNESOTA.

The Great Flood---35,000,000 Feet of Logs Lost---Bridges Damaged.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—The great freshet exceeds any other since 1850. The volume of water is terrific. The wreck of the old North Minneapolis bridge has been swept away. One span is ashore. The abutment of the Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi at this point has fallen, damage $30,000. The suspension bridge was struck by a floating pier, but no damage done. The St. Anthony bridge is impassable. A jam of logs has started one of the spans one foot. The boom at Coon Creek broke at ten o'clock Tuesday night, and twenty-two million feet of logs went over the falls. Casey's boom broke Saturday afternoon, and eight million feet were lost. Five million feet besides were lost on Friday and Saturday. Total, thirty-five million feet of logs. They were worth here $350,000. Most of these logs will be picked up below during the season, but their recovery will be so late that it is doubtful if they are put into the market before next season. The damage to booms and piers is $20,000. The great apron, built by the Minneapolis Mill Company, is damaged $6,000.

NASHVILLE.

Difficulty in a Newspaper Office---Man Shot and Killed.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—The *Banner* Newspaper press was broken Saturday, and the press work of the Sunday morning edition was done by the *Press and Times*. The printers in the latter office, members of the Typographical Union, notified the publishers that they would quit work if this was repeated. This morning Mr. William paid and discharged them, and intends hereafter to employ no printers that belong to the Union.

Nick Carney, formerly a guerrilla, was shot and killed at Clarksville on Saturday, in a restaurant.

The killing of Scraggs, at Goodlettsville, was a personal and not a political affair.

CANADA.

Fire at Port Hope---Arrival of the Moravian.

PORT HOPE, July 22.—A fire on Saturday destroyed the stores of A. T. Tempest, S. N. Pitts, E. Clewes, C. Brest, P. K. O'Donnell, H. J. Howell, and N. Hecking. Several other parties who occupied the upper floors lost heavily. The total loss exceeds $50,000.

There was a terrible hurricane last night. The new military drilling shed, nearly completed, was destroyed.

QUEBEC, July 22.—The steamship Moravian, with four hundred passengers, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. She reports the steamship Belgian, from Gibralter, with the 78th Regiment, had arrived.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The ship David Crockett, one-hundred and ten days from New York, has arrived. She reports that on April 8, she passed a water-logged ship, nothing but the foremast standing, full poop, forward, house painted green, swinging davits on the quarter painted black, rail broken away amidships, bulwarks gone. She had the appearance of having been in that condition some time.

The Demands duties the past week were $246,356; since July 1, $4,057,000.

Tobacco Factory and Warehouse Burned.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—A destructive fire yesterday in the navy yard destroyed Crowder & Co.'s tobacco factory and Christian & Co.'s warehouse, together with 300 bales of cotton and 6,000 barrels of salt. Total loss $150,000; insured for $65,000, principally in Northern offices. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Crops in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 22.—The wheat yield is larger than for many years. The corn crop is abundant. The recent rains benefitted the older corn, while the younger promises finely. Cotton is three to four weeks late, but looks good and is bolling well.

Base Ball in St. Lo

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Th
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MEXICO.

LETTER FROM GEN. ESCOBEDO.

Foreigners to be Hunted from the Country.

Their Property to be Confiscated.

ESCOBEDO'S OPINION OF YANKEES.

Twelve Generals Shot at Queretaro.

ORTEGA IN PRISON AT MONTEREY.

Santa Anna Still Alive.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Galveston papers contain a week's later Mexican news.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* doubts the report of an army of observation numbering 15,000 men, under Gen. Cortinas, being placed on the Rio Grande.

The *Ranchero* published a letter, stated to have been written by Escobedo to Gen. Gomez, directing the latter by every means in his power to make the country entirely Mexican. Escobedo says as all the property in the hands of foreigners in Mexico has been acquired by Mexican misfortunes, the Mexican people should now take possession of it, and have power to hunt them from the country. He says, "my motto is death to all strangers." He adds that there is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us as long as the Southern States are kept out of the Union. Besides the black men would side with us, and at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners, the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their own notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for the heads of Austrians.

Up to the 13th inst. Generals Marquez and O'Harrington had not been found. Some of their adherents, it is supposed, have secreted them. In the house of the British Minister a strict search was made for them. As soon as discovered they will be shot.

General Diaz has ordered the capture of all foreign representatives who do not recognize the Liberal Government.

Twelve more generals who served under Maximilian have been shot at Queretaro; among others, Oteroro and Castillo. Four imperial colonels were also shot. Seven hundred Austrian prisoners had been sent to Puebla.

President Juarez has issued an order for the convention of the Liberal Congress to elect a President.

Ortega is in prison at Monterey. Santa Anna is still alive at Campeachy, but his captors are awaiting instructions from the Liberal Government. The feeling there is that he will undoubtedly be shot. Advices from Matamoras are to the same effect.

The Prussian Consul at Vera Cruz is conducting negotiations to obtain the release of Austrian prisoners. Captain Freeman, of the revenue cutter Wilderness, which conveyed Madam Juarez and party to Vera Cruz, reports the Liberals extremely independent, defiant, and saucy.

VIRGINIA.

Speech of Montgomery Blair---Republican Meetings.

RICHMOND, July 22.—Hon. Montgomery Blair spoke at the Rock Bridge Alum Springs, on Saturday. He is severely denounced by the Radicals. Of President Johnson he said he had defeated the conservative party by retaining his enemies in office. He would advise him to get rid of the spies around him, and make General Grant, who he believed was a just man, temporary Secretary of War. About three hundred persons were present, among them General Joe. Johnston.

Governor Pierpont spoke at Halifax Court House to-day to about 3,000 persons. He was followed by both colored and white speakers.

The magistrates of the Hustings Court held a meeting to-day to reply to General Schofield's recent communication. The reply will be sent to-morrow.

The Eleventh United States Infantry, now here, it is stated, is to go to Texas.

At a meeting in Charlotte county, Colonel Henry, a Confederate infantry officer, presided. Delegates were appointed to the Republican Convention.

A Republican meeting was also held in Amelia.

Charles P. Bigger, superintendent of the Alms House, was been relieved by the military authorities, and Mr. Pierce, former incumbent, reinstated.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Prospects Unfavorable---Grain Crops Promising---City Mortality.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—The cotton prospects continue dubious, owing to continued rains. The worm has appeared in some districts, and the wet weather has prevented the grass from being cleared out. Reports of the corn crop in the upland districts are more favorable, but all agree that the prospects for even two thirds is contingent upon the cessation of rain. The prospects of the grain crops are the best ever known, the weather being sultry with daily showers.

The weekly report of mortality shows nine deaths from cholera, and only two from yellow fever.

Order from Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, July 22.—General Pope orders the enforcement of General Order No. 10, which prohibits civil officers from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade people from taking an active part in the reconstruction of the State governments under the military act.

From Wilmington, North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—The people of this State have not yet received information in regard to registration, and great apathy exists.

The weather since the late rains has been generally favorable to the crops. It is thought some localitie[illegible] are now threatened with drought.

Merit Rewarded.

What shouts of derisive laughter are resounding through the country at the attempts of a certain piano firm that *didn't* get the first honors at the Paris Exposition to cover up their defeat, and how the good sense of the American people is ridiculing their endeavors to detract from the great honor conferred on the Chickering Pianos, by its representative at the Exposition being decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. If the Emperor Napoleon had of his own accord, given the cross to Mr. Chickering, he would only have proven himself a good judge of pianos, as well as of cannon and horses; but he did not do it of his own accord, though he no doubt wanted to. He was recommended to confer it on Mr. Chickering by the Imperial Commissioners of the Exhibition, who had nothing in their power to give that would fully reward the surpassing excellence of the Chickering pianos. Their gold medals were quite good enough for some exhibitors of pianos, as Broadwood, of London; Streicher, of Vienna, and Steinways, of New York; but for Chickering & Sons' pianos some transcendent recognition was required, and the Imperial Commissioner deemed Mr. Chickering worthy of the highest honor that France could bestow, and in accordance with their request the Emperor, as head of the Legion of Honor, decorated the Chickering with its Cross. How valuable the proclamation of a body of musical and scientific men, such as compose the Imperial Commission, and who by the conferring of the Gold Medal on Chickering & Sons, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, singled out that famous firm as the formost in the world, and the *only* one at the Exhibition worthy to be so honored by a body of men so thoroughly conversant with the subject in hand.

Latest News from Paris.

By a correspondent of the New York *Review*, of the 20th inst.: The gold medals received by piano manufacturers are as follows: England receives one (Broadwood), America two, according to the respective excellencies of the pianos—Messrs. Steinway standing first and Messrs. Chickering second; Austria one, which is given to Mr. Streicher, for a copy of th
Steinway grand piano. Thus the
system has actually received tw
among which is the *first*,
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Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—Dan. Sheib, Teacher, Allegheny, highly recommends VICTOR GREENA, of the same place, 203 Ohio street, who requests a situation as Private Teacher, as he is well qualified for teaching in both languages.

WANTED—MONEY—I have applications from perfectly reliable sources wanting to pledge or sell valuable securities for ready cash. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LOT OF GROUND—A Lot of Ground somewhere in the city or suburbs, suited for a shop. Must be about 200 feet square, or larger. The advertiser has first-class residence, with ground attached, near the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to offer in exchange. Address W, care this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—To set up or run any kind of steam engines; have had ten years' practice, and can give good references. Address Lock-box 305, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—A person of years experience as book-keeper and salesman desires a situation in this city or elsewhere. Reference satisfactory. Address Box F, Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—Fifty Acres of choice Farming Land on the Hudson river—well improved. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of S. M. RAYMOND, 108 Fifth street. eod

WANTED—WATER TANK—A Water Tank of about 500 barrels capacity, either wood or iron. Address Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., 177 Penn street.

WANTED—TO SELL—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a store doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Price $1,800. For particulars, address "Store," this office.

WANTED—FIRE ARMS—Carbines, Rifles, Revolvers, for which I will pay in cash, if delivered in good order, $10 for Spencer's Rifles or Carbines, (7 shooters) $5 to $7 for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $15 to $20 for Henry's Rifles or Carbines, (14 shooters) $4 to $5 for Colt's or Remington's Revolvers, 5 or 6 shooters. Fair reduction made on damaged or broken arms. Persons having any of the above for sale can address or apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh. 3tawtf

WANTED—A PURCHASER—A first-class Billiard Room, nine Tables, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to 73 and 74 Fifth street, or address JOHN GATES, Box 256, Pittsburgh Postoffice. tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a large Dry Goods Jobbing House, in Philadelphia, a competent, influential Salesman, to sell goods by sample in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Address Box 2,738, Philadelphia Postoffice, with name and reference. None others will be noticed.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and female, for a good thing to sell; $50 to $80 per week sure. No risk. See the profits—$50 from 6. Send two stamps for papers, or 25 cents for sample. Address B. W. CHAPPELL, Box 4,781, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, local and general, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. For particulars address with stamp, JOHN S. WILSON & CO., No. 534 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 00—$100—Male and female, to introduce our New Patent Star Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is adapted for family use, and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only Twenty Dollars. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address W. G. WILSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn—the best Churn out, simple and reliable. Good men wanted. Address THOMAS H. BINGHAM & CO., 366 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$18 00 a Day—Agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new article of household utility. Only Five Dollars capital is required. Particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—A lady, on Saturday morning, lost in the second story of the Diamond market, Pittsburgh, a satchel pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money, some bills, receipts, etc. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the Perry House, Duquesne Way, third door from Hancock street.

FOUND.

FOUND—MONEY—On Penn street, [illegible] ward, a small sum of money, which th[illegible] can have by calling at No. 16 Market stre[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—F[illegible] single gentlemen, a pleas[illegible] room, third story. Inquire at [illegible] St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT—ROO[illegible] very desirable front Room on the second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, one pleasant room for young men, to let, with board, at [illegible] third street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—On third [illegible] fronting on Wood street; suitable for [illegible] sample room. DAVIS, CLARKE & [illegible] Wood street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A pleasantly situated office, a few [illegible] Postoffice. An excellent room [illegible] an insurance Agency. Apply to GEO. W. PITTOCK or JOHN F. BERNARD, Dispatch Building, 69 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Room neatly furnished on the second floor front, suitable for two single gentlemen, as a sleeping apartment. Address Box M, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A large Room. Suitable for a Sample Room. Inquire of ABEL & CO., 54 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—The subscriber being about to leave the city, offers for sale his House, No. 63 River avenue, three doors above Hand street Bridge, on Bank of Allegheny river, containing eight rooms and library, good range in kitchen, hot and cold water to second story, with bath room complete; fine cellar under whole of house. Will be sold with or without furniture, and possession given immediately. W. W. WARD, 25 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—An elegant new residence on Fort Wayne Road, near Sewickley Station. Fine two story Dwelling of 8 Rooms, just being finished; everything perfect, marble mantles, fine water arrangements, bath room, &c. This residence stands in a well laid out lot of ground of one and a half acres Price $8,000. Terms easy. This property could not be reproduced at the money asked for it. Apply to GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Real Estate Agent 76 Fifth street, (Commercial Building), Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Evergreen Hamlet, one of the finest locations in this neighborhood. This property is a bargain. GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 76 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A complete residence at Wilkinsburg. The Mansion is in thorough modern condition as to conveniences, with all the usual out-buildings, and several Acres of level Ground. Possession immediate. Address H, at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road.
Beaver county, Pa., containing 110
with House, Barn and Orchards, goo
other improvements. Also, 30
oak timber. Soil rich
at a bargain. A
Inquire o
B

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—NUT AND BOLT WORKS—One-half interest in Enterprise Nut and Bolt Works, adjoining Jones & Laughlins' Rolling Mill, East Birmingham, one and three-quarters Acres of Ground fronting on Carson street. Property very valuable, and prove a good investment. Satisfactory reference given for withdrawing. Inquire of F. ROHRKAST, East Birmingham, or ARBUCKLES & CO., Liberty street.

FOR SALE—PLATFORM SCALE—One large platform scale, capable of weighing 6,000 pounds, in good order, for sale low. Inquire of BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—MARE—A handsome brown mare, six years old, and one of the finest looking animals in the city. Sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stable of McCLURG BROS., Third street, near Smithfield street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE—A Store with Stock, Lease and Fixtures in the central part of the city, doing a fair business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Sale," this office.

UNION REPUBLICAN
COUNTY CONVENTION.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships on

Saturday, August 31st,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on SEPTEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it. The Primary Elections in the Townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock p. m.; in the cities and boroughs the election shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.
N. P. REED,
H. C. MACKRELL, Secretaries.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS THIS EVENING.—Will be added to the list of valuable stocks to be sold THIS EVENING, (Tuesday), July 23d, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
7 shares German National Bank;
21 shares Citizens' National Bank;
10 shares Merchants' Union Express Co.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

YOUR SUMMER TOUR.
CITY FOLKS,
Before taking your Summer trip, there are things you will want at
PUTNAM & HOUSE'S Furnishing Emporium,
No. 72 FIFTH STREET.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a
General Dry Goods Business,
At the well known stand, No. 93 MARKET ST., under the name and style of
G. SCHLEITER & CO.
G. SCHLEITER,
G. G. BACKOFEN.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1867.

NEW WAREHOUSE
TO LET.
On Second Street, near Smithfield.
One of the best locations in the city for Wholesale Grocery, Commission or Produce Business. The house is entirely new and substantially built, is three stories high, 31 feet front by 80 feet deep. A splendid Cellar and Vault under the whole.
For terms, apply to
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 LIBERTY STREET.

KOENIG & CO.,
No. 164 Wood, near Sixth street,
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Old Rye, Etc.,
Which we GUARANTEE PURE, and of the BEST QUALITY, sold at VERY LOW PRICES.
KOENIG & CO.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE

Frank Semple and William Tatnall, plaintiffs, vs. Francis Sellers, Reese Owens and Robert Moody, defendants.	In the District Court of Allegheny County. No. 315, July Term, 1867.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity in the above case, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale

THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
CONSISTING OF
ROLLING MILL
AND
NGE FACTORY,

a half miles below Pittsburgh, on
adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and
's Works, and a short distance below
Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive
be reached by Accommodation trains on
urgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad
and Manchester Street Cars.
Mill comprises thirteen Boiling Furnaces, one
Furnace, and five Heating Furnaces, Patent
ezer, Muck Mill, Sheet Mill, 15-inch Bar Mill,
d 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 26-inch
Cylinder Engine, five feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Macintosh, Hemphill & Co.; one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears, Lathes, &c., &c. Hinge Factory for manufacturing Strap and T Hinges, all in complete running order; capacity can be doubled at small expense. In connection with Hinge Factory is a complete Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes, Plainers, Drills, Presses, &c., &c.
Al t of Assorted Iron, Juniata Bloom; 20
l, assorted; Fire Brick, Horses, Mules,
arts, Harness, etc., etc.
ion there are twenty-eight Dwelling
ands, and one house for manager.
comprises eight Acres of Ground, ex-
P., Ft. W. & C. RR. track to the Ohio
ver front of 326 feet. A switch from
. & C. RR. extends to the Mill; this
river affords unsurpassed facilities for re-
ng coal and metal and shipping product.
The sale will take place on the premises on

TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.
Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned at No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.
M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,
RECEIVER.

SEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for the month of July, 1867:
Chas. Durning, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
John F. Morgan, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Schild, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Williamson, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Welsh, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
F. W. Georgie, tavern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
J. B. Cherry, other goods, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Harry Shirls, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Jas. J. Wiggins, tavern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Dicker & Speck, other goods, Second ward, Pitts'gh.
Mich. Mill, other goods, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Mich. Enright, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Robt. Campbell, tavern, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. McCoy, eating house, Fourth ward, Pitts'gh.
Morgan Brian, eating house, Fourth ward, Pitts.
Jas. McKay, other goods, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. H. Watson & Co., other goods, Fourth ward Pitts
Stephen England, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Schreiber, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wallace & Ewing, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Cath. Keck, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Weber, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
L. & C. Rush, tavern, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
T. B. Rogers tavern, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
John S[illegible]ean, tavern, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
Bridget Cleary, eating house, Sixth ward, Pitts'gh.
John B. Hill, other goods, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Burke, other goods, Sixth ward, Pitts'gh.
Nicholas Adrien, tavern, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Reese Jones, tavern, Eighth
Jas. Sewell, tavern, F
Math Campbell, ta
Morgan & Bauer,
Patrick Logan, ea
Mich. Young, othe
Francis P. Byrne,
Jas Neely, tavern,
Wm. Fickel, other
Mich. Grogan.
J. S. Snyd
Patr

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

A COMMUNICATION to a Washington paper says SURRATT is "treated more like a lion than a criminal." After the proceedings are over, the returned rebels and their sympathizers grasp him by the hand; even the officers sit inside the bar, and their faces brighten up whenever a point is made for the prisoner. The writer does not doubt, should SURRATT be acquitted, the "reconstructed" of the capital will have a pow-wow. It having been established beyond doubt that SURRATT was the companion of BOOTH, and the agent of DAVIS, he at once becomes the object of admiration to the rebels.

THE first gun of the war, after Sumter, was fired by Lieutenant D. L. BRAINE, of the United States steamer *Star*, Captain EAGLE. Suspicions were entertained that the rebels were at work on a battery on Sewell Point, Hampton Roads. Accordingly, on the 19th of May, 1861, BRAINE obtained permission to drop a shot over there, which was at once replied to by the rebels from a masked battery of several guns, and an engagement ensued. The battery was the same that afterwards was so famous as a rebel stronghold. It was occupied by our troops only when the rebels left it on their evacuating Norfolk and blowing up the Merrimack. This first shot was the initial action to many a gallant one in which Lieutenant BRAINE participated, in command of the *Monticello*. It was the luck of the writer of this paragraph to witness the firing of the first shot of the war, and the action which followed.

ONE is forcibly reminded that times *have* changed when he reads that the Common Council of New Orleans have appropriated $60,000 to educate the negroes of that city. In different parts of the South, similar measures have been taken, and one can hardly realize that less than half a dozen years ago, a white man could not teach these negroes to read the bible even without incurring the risk of imprisonment. Having in that time brought something like four millions of human beings, formerly treated as chattels, to be regarded as worthy objects of the public bounty for schools, we may safely claim that progress is yet the rule in the affairs of men and nations. And not the least encouraging fact is that the people who so lately bought and sold these four millions of human beings should so readily comprehend their fitness for citizenship and recognize their claims to their rights and privileges as such under the government.

THE WATER.

If any one crossing the Suspension Bridge will take the trouble to look down on the river, especially near the Southern bank of it, he will see on a broad [illegible] the kind of water that is supplied to this city. We are not unaware of the change that settling may produce in the water, but it is the most foul and abominable looking liquid that was ever offered to a community as their daily beverage. If people are at all squeamish, or are particular about what goes into their mouths, we advise them by all means to go [illegible] and [illegible] to cross it, to keep their eyes from resting on the water below. As the river is getting lower and lower, the filthy matter in and upon it becomes daily more condensed. The effect [illegible] at the same rate more marked, and it cannot be that they will be other than injurious. But even if health does not suffer, decency requires that some effective measures should be taken for obtaining water from some source where it will not be polluted by the refuse, drainage and sewerage of a large portion of the city and suburbs.

We respectfully invite and urge those who have charge of our municipal affairs to take a look at the river, and consider whether some improvement in the supply of water to the people is not imperatively demanded.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

There is no question of public policy, but one, now before the Government and the minds of the people, which is more difficult and perplexing than that which relates to the adjustment of our difficulties with the Indian tribes of the far West. A sufficient proof of this, even if we had no other, is shown by the different, contradictory, and we may say, [illegible] methods proposed for effecting the settlement. In the latter class must be fairly placed the proposition to wage and pursue a war of extermination, until the last savage of the race shall be destroyed.

The Indians are faithless and unreliable when professedly friendly, under the [illegible] of treaties, and this may seem to justify the law, repealed a few days ago, prohibiting the making of treaties with them. But they are worse, and more difficult to manage, as open and enraged enemies. And here the absurdity of the extermination scheme appears. Their number, which is far from being contemptible, their distance, their roving habits, the nature as well as distance of their country, their mode of warfare, and their desperation, conspire to make their destruction, if that were necessary, an extremely difficult undertaking. This is said, and has been said in Congress—Let the frontier settlers have their way with them, to kill and destroy, as they naturally feel like doing, after what they have suffered from them. The frontier people are not able to defend themselves against the Indians, much less to attack and destroy them. Besides, the Indians, when it suits them, recede to the remote plains, whither the settlers cannot pursue them. And, whoever carries on the process, it will be with immense loss of life, unless this shall differ from all other Indian wars, in which, as it is said by the New York *Times*, about five whites have been killed for every Indian exterminated.

But difficulties of other kinds cluster around this subject. It is quite likely the Indian tribes and race will be exterminated, but not likely that it will be effected speedily by any slaughtering campaign against them. Indian affairs have afforded too many good positions and supplied too many fortunes to be rashly brought to an end by the extermination of the race. No more Indians, no more Indian agencies and annuities, is a logic easily comprehended in high places, and the force of which bears strongly against the extermination plan. It is of the nature of Indian affairs to progress slowly. It is, perhaps, that they may last the longer. But the people are not in a condition, not in a temper, to spend for any length of time, so freely as a million a week in an Indian war, unless it be absolutely necessary. The damage that they are doing is immense, not merely by the interruption of business and transit, but by the destruction of property and life. And it is necessary that these depredations should be stopped. But whether fighting is the best way to stop them, involves the very question where the defect in our Indian policy lies. A war must be attended with vast expense, owing to the circumstances referred to, and may, after all, be of uncertain issue.

[illegible] along the lines of transit, through the country over which the Indians roam. Their colonization on reserved lands is a chimerical scheme at best, for the present. As yet, they are their own masters, and roam at will. War or peace is the first question. For the sake of ourselves, as well as them, we hope it may be peace. If life on reservation can be made to supersede wild, free roaming on the plains, all the better.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

The old question, about the comparative claims of city and country, still occasionally engages the conversation of the social circle, and occupies the pen of the newspaper writer. This season, even the temporary relaxation and enjoyment, of going to the country and spending a few weeks at a public watering place, have been called in question. The theory is, that for purposes of health, rest and enjoyment, there is as much lost as gained by going to the country and spending the summer as in such cases it is commonly spent. And, by way of argument, it is maintained that the sacrifice of home-habits and comforts is more than sufficient to offset the benefits of a temporary sojourn in the country. To obviate the evil and not lose the good, a sort of compromise course is proposed. It is not the stay-at-home plan, nor the ordinary go-to-the-country plan, but partakes of the character of both. The citizen is advised to keep his house in town, his home, and to maintain his usual domestic habits, and instead of going to his business daily, to go daily, or as often as he pleases, on short excursions to the country, taking his family or some chosen friends with him, to share in the quiet recreation and enjoyment.

It has often occurred to sensible people, amid the inconveniences and positive discomforts of a crowded, heated, confused place of public resort, that they might be more comfortable in the quiet of their own city home. And especially at night, has the remembrance of the spacious, airy chamber, and the broad, springy mattrass, and the silent halls of home, been suggested by the contrast of lodgings in a large and crowded hotel. The facilities for rapid traveling in all directions from cities, enable people to visit scenes of interest and beauty in the country, for a day or a few days, without material interruption of their home enjoyments in the city, and by varying the direction and extent of their excursions, they may secure all the advantages of going to the country, as usually estimated in the anticipations, but rarely realized in the experiences, of that fashionable expedient.

In this connection it is suggested by some person of benevolent impulses and of foreign experience, that whatever benefit to health, and whatever wholesome enjoyment there may be either in prolonged stay or short excursions in the country, should not be restricted to the more wealthy classes of city people. And to extend the benefits places of resort should be accessible, as in England, where at moderate expense, artisans and others of limited means may, with their families, during the summer lull in business, enjoy the rest and refreshing necessary to health, vigor and happiness.

[illegible] any great change in the habits and customs of the time is only to be effected by talk as long as the wayward fashion, that potent ruler, is extended over the actions of men. The dust of travel, the discomfort and dissipation of watering places, the expensiveness of hotels, and the nameless and numerous anxieties of absence, will in vain be contrasted with the comfort and quiet of home [illegible] measure rest on a summer sojourn or travel [illegible].

THE SCHOOL STUDIES.

One of our contemporaries pleads, with great earnestness, for the introduction into our public schools of a system of study and training to fit men directly for their industrial pursuits in life. He would have the State and County Superintendents authorized to effect an entire change in the training of the public schools, through the introduction of appropriate branches of business knowledge. The views entertained by our contemporary may be all sound, but we fail to see in his representation of them any feasible method devised for attaining the end he desires. We also fail to discover the force or fitness of his reasons for making the public schools institutions for training the young to any specific trade, art, or profession.

The design of the public school system is to give the rudiments of education to all the children in the State. It was not intended to afford what is denominated a liberal education. And being designed for all, it only proposes to conduct their education to the point where it commences to take a peculiar form or bearing, with reference to the individual employments to be pursued for life. The public school is not, therefore, [illegible] or professional, but elementary. When, therefore, it is demanded that they shall embrace a course of studies expressly to fit the scholars for the business of farming, or mining, or engineering, the demand is as far aside from the purpose of the common school as it would be if requiring the introduction of professional studies, law, physic or divinity.

It is said that "our colleges and schools where training of this kind"—agricultural and chemical instruction—"may be had, are all distinct from the regular educational system of the commonwealth, and are private or corporate and not free to the public without charge." This is just what they ought to be, as much as law schools or medical institutions, for it would not be right that by the common funds of the State the expense of class education should be defrayed. Nor can any better reason be assigned for admitting into the *curriculum* of the common schools the study of geology, mechanics, botany, or chemistry, than for Latin, modern languages, or the higher mathematics. The Legislature would, therefore, transcend the original design of the free public schools as much by enjoining the introduction of the one set of studies as the other. The State has a Normal Agricultural School, and it has incorporated private establishments for teaching and training pupils in the useful arts of life, and in conducting all kinds of commercial business. The common system, with these specific training schools, are working very well, as they are. To distract their useful operations by jumbling all sorts of professional, agricultural, mechanical and artisan study and training in the public school, would be damaging, if not fatal, to the whole system.

THAT honesty is the best policy, in a business point of view, is generally conceded by business men. A suspicion of dishonesty attached to a person or a business house will cause strangers to pass by without giving a call. And where the thing is, the suspicion or the fame of it cannot be long evaded. The late Gideon Lee, as well known in the leather trade of New York as Stewart in the dry goods, was a man of strictest integrity and honor in his business transactions, and would not tolerate fraud or trickiness in others. On one occasion he was in some way overreached in a sale of calfskins, and told the customer that if he ever came into the store again he should pay the just and fair price of the skins. A number of years afterward the man entered the office [illegible] was at once recognized by him with the salutation, Now pay me for my calf skins. In the conversation that followed, he said that he had been embarrassed and unfortunate, and that his unhappy experience had convinced him of the correctness of Mr. Lee's theory and practice in opposition to all crooked, equivocal and tricky ways in business.

A PARIS correspondent gives the following not very complimentary, and perhaps correct notice of Fenian characters and operations: "The counsels of the Fenians have not been very frequent of late, but the vultures who prey on the credulity of less greedy and knowing birds are beginning to assemble here under the new Head Center, Roberts." Stevens went to the Paris show, when he promised to be on hand with the "rising" in Ireland, and Roberts, his illustrious competitor, now seems to have taken the same direction [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] The English Humorists—The Four Georges. Complete in One Volume. Harper Brothers, New York. H. Miner, Pittsburgh.

In that struggle with inanimate nature, and beasts of prey, which absorbs the energies of the early settlers in a new country, there is scant leisure for literary pursuits. The ax and the rifle are not often accompanied by the pen. The forest must be cleared away, the fences made, the houses built and roads to reach them, before the historian makes his appearance; and romances are acted, not written, while the panther shrieks along the road to mill or meeting. So, America, during the last century, was without literature of her own, while the origin and language [illegible] made them readers of the chronicles of England. Swift, Addison, Congreve, Steele, Prior, Jay, Pope, Johnson, Sterne, [illegible] Smollett [illegible] Fielding were fireside companions, and are, to us, what Whittier, Longfellow, Prescott, Bancroft and [illegible] will be to Americans of the next century. The lives of *our* Kings, the Three Georges, were, or are a part of our possessions, and it would be difficult to compress into one volume, of large type, a greater amount of information about the men and measures that had such a large share in determining our own present.

One can see, in these lectures, as in a glass, how much the humorists have had to do in [illegible] society. The inside view of life, the life of the great, given here, and the style in which [illegible] Thackeray reverses the verdict of Dr. Doran, on the innocence of Sophia Dorothea, wife of George the First, and classes her with Mary of Scotland, Caroline of Brunswick, Helen of Greece and Madame Lafarge.

One who wishes to think well of the race is grieved to feel that facts are against the innocence of any of these much defended heroines of historical romance.

Elizabeth Stuart, sister of Charles First, married William, King of Bohemia; their daughter Sophia married the Duke of Brunswick, Afterwards Elector of Hanover, and when the last of Queen Ann's children died, the English Parliament declared Sophia heir to the crown of England.

She died before Ann, so that the crown came to her son, who became George the First. Thackeray's account of the coming of the King, is the richest burlesque of royalty we have ever met.

"When the crown did come to George Louis he was in no hurry about putting it on. He waited at home for a while, took an affecting farewell of his dear Hanover and Herrenhausen, and set out in the most leisurely manner to ascend the throne of his ancestors, as he called it in his first speech to Parliament. He brought with him a compact body of Germans, whose society he loved, and whom he kept round his royal person. He had his faithful German Chamberlains, his German Secretaries, his negroes, captives of his bow and spear in Turkish wars; his two ugly elderly German favorites, Mesdames of Kielmansegg and Schulenberg, whom he created respectively, Countess of Darlington and Duchess of Kendal. The Duchess was tall and lean of stature, and hence was irreverently nicknamed May-pole. The Countess was a large-sized noblewoman, and this elevated personage was denominated the Elephant. Both of these ladies loved Hanover and its delights, clung round the linden-trees of the great Herrenhausen avenue, and at first would not quit the place. Schulenberg, in fact, could not quit the place on account of her debts; but, finding the May-pole would come, the elephant packed up her trunk and slipped out of Hanover, unwieldy as she was. On this the May-pole straightway put herself in motion and followed her beloved George Louis. One seems to be speaking of Capt. Macheath and Polly and Lucy. The King we had selected; the courtiers who came in his train, the English nobles who came to welcome him, and on many of whom the shrewd old cynic turned his back; I protest it is a wonderfully satirical picture! I am a citizen waiting at Greenwich pier, say, and crying hurrah for King George; and yet I can scarcely keep my countenance and help laughing at the enormous absurdity of this event!

"Here we are, all on our knees. Here is the Archbishop of Canterbury prostrating himself to the head of the Church, with Kielmansegg and Schulenberg with their ruddled cheeks grinning behind the defender of the faith. Here is my Lord Duke of Marlborough kneeling too, the greatest warrior of all times, he who betrayed King William—betrayed King James II.—betrayed Queen Anne—betrayed England to the French, the Elector to the Pretender, the Pretender to the Elector; and here are my Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke, the latter of whom has just tripped up the heels of the former, and if a month's more time had been allowed him, would have had King James at Westminster. The great whig gentlemen make their bows and congees with proper decorum and ceremony; but yonder keen old schemer knows the value of their loyalty. 'Loyalty,' he must think, 'as applied to me is absurd! There are fifty nearer heirs to the throne than I am. I am but an accident, and you fine whig gentlemen take me for your own sakes, not mine. You, Louis, hate me; you, Archbishop, smirking on your knees and prating about heaven, you know I don't care a [illegible] understand a word of your stupid sermons. You, my Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford—you know you were conspiring against me a month ago; and you, my Lord Duke Marlborough—you would sell me or any man else, if you found your advantage in it. Come, my good Melusina, come, my honest Sophia, let us go into my private room, and have some oysters and some Rhine wine, and some pipes afterward; let us make the best of our situation; let us take what we can get, and leave these bawling, brawling, lying English to shout and fight and cheat in their own way!'"

Rather a sad picture of the advent of the present reigning family; and when we reflect that at this time the Queen, mother of George II., was serving her sentence of imprisonment for life in old Castle Ahlden, for infidelity to her marriage vows, one feels that decent people must have been scarce in those "good old times," which grumblers are so fond of quoting as contrasting with the wickedness of "this degenerate age." Here is another item for the admirers of "old times:"

"In the days when there were fine gentlemen, Mr. Secretary Pitt's under-secretaries did not dare sit down before him; but Mr. Pitt, in his turn, went down on his gouty knees to George II.; and when George III. spoke a few kind words to him, Lord Chatham burst into tears of reverential joy and gratitude; so awful was the idea of the monarch, and so great the distinction of rank. Fancy Lord John Russell on his knees while the sovereign was reading a dispatch, or beginning to cry because the Prince of Wales said something civil!"

RAYMOND'S HEROINE. A novel. Harper & Brothers, New York. H. Miner, Pittsburgh.

One of Harper's "Library of Select Novels" and a reprint of an English work. The style is vigorous and the plot extremely interesting, but notwithstanding the indorsement of the London *Times* itself, we must say, extremely improbable. We have been seriously misinformed, as to the public sentiment of England, if the son of an absconding defaulter could occupy the position assigned to *one* in this plot. If this be a correct, or even a possible picture of life in England, the day of Democracy is near at hand, and the aristocracy of blood is but the shadow of the dead past. The one redeeming feature of that system is a family pride which makes the good name of the house a common inheritance, and the disgrace of one member the disgrace of all. If this old prejudice or principle, or whatever it may be called, is so far broken down that the commoner son of a fugitive criminal can elbow Lords in the drawing rooms, where family diamonds flash, then indeed are the manufacturers and merchants of England her princes and her sovereigns. Hereditary titles are trifles light as air, and success in business the only order of nobility in Britain as well as in America.

THE BANKRUPT BILL, WITH ORDERS AND FORMS. An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, with general orders on the forms of proceeding in bankruptcy, as promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States. Harper & Brothers, New York. H. Miner, Pittsburgh.

Business men will find all the information in this volume which is necessary to understanding or applying the Bankrupt Act.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. An historical novel, by L. Muhlbach. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. Complete in one volume, with illustrations. D. Appleton, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who love to read of wars and rumors of wars, of courts and counts, of plots and counterplots, of heroism and treachery, love and despair, talismanic notes and rings, lovely ladies and lace-bedizened lords, will find a rich entertainment in this work. In it the stream of narration flows or rather rushes on and on. There is no flagging of interest, and amid all the falsehood and treachery there is much magnanimity and truth. Baron Trenck, his long imprisonment and the many plans for his escape, are ingeniously woven into the plot, and the impression left is, that if this be the life of kings, happy is the peasant—

"Wi' dirty stand, biggin a dyke,
Barein a quarry, or sic like."

The following verdict was lately rendered by a coroner's jury, in the case of an aged woman: "the deceased died of exhaustion from old age, and want of the necessaries of life." It was in the city of London. One of the witnesses on the inquest was the daughter of the deceased, herself a widow with four small children. They and her mother had been supported by her labor at shirt making, the price received for making shirts being from *four cents* to eleven cents each. No wonder the poor old woman died, or that a surgeon testified before the jury that she was extremely emaciated and her stomach empty. Clothing is said to be very cheap in England. The cheapness may be at the cost of long misery and starvation to the poor laboring people. How much better is it than cannibalism, to waste and torture the life out of poor women by such a rate of wages for [illegible] in this country wages are disproportionate [illegible]

FROM MEADVILLE.

Seasonable Sports—Building Improvements—The Normal Academy of Music—A Praiseworthy Institution.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, July 19, 1867.

I wonder if any of the royal sunbeams—fat and lordly—which lie on our hillsides and on our fields, get through Pittsburgh smoke and cloud. As you know, the inhabitants of this vale are compelled to absorb and stow away in their bodies enough sunshine during this season for the remainder of the year. Sad is the transmogrification, shortly, of the scene. A [illegible] with the motto attached, Sufficient unto the day, &c. Now we are as good as [illegible], or what you will. Pic-nics sprout as naturally as beans, and excursions to [illegible] parks grow up of a morning.

The wheels of business rust just a little. [illegible] Building progresses and the Messrs. Huidekopers have their brick front on Chestnut street well along. The foundations of a Court House creep at a corporation [illegible] Methodist Church [Cathedral?] gradually usurps space, and is getting a most tangible "local habitation." In fact, our city liveth; with, perhaps, a summer sluggishness in its veins, but there is a summer siren ever singing [illegible].

There is one institution in our midst, however, which is far from dozing. It has just rounded out the first half of its session—the Normal Academy of Music. This organization has met for several years, but on no one with better conditions and a more vigorous life than now. Prof. T. E. Perkins, of New York, is the Principal, instructing in voice training, [illegible] Prof. W. [illegible], who teaches harmony, more especially, and Prof. J. C. Cook, who instructs in piano-forte practice.

I presume we may claim that musical sentiment [illegible] is on the increase in [illegible] as it is so in England. The last winter, London witnessed presentation of classic symphonies, concertos, sonatas, quartetts, gavottes, oratorios, and [illegible] transplanted operas to some extent, through amateur societies, fan the Bethoven and Mozart flames quite vigorously. But granting that the tendency is swelling greater toward a love for music, it is equally evident this sentiment needs crystalizing, [illegible]. It dins in every house at the piano, or lives a lingering, painful life in the throats of careless, untrained singers. Honest Germany goes home, on such a moonlight evening as this, and distils the hours into music; in their native country Germans do this, unpacking the clarionet, violin and harp, [illegible] and drawing all the members of the family about the table with chorus with their voices. Teutonic and phlegmatic the peasant German may be, but he soils a mighty deal of harmony and melody in his rigid soul. Americans are not [illegible]. They will probably [illegible] inclined to spend their leisure thus quietly. Home manufacture here is not in favor. They sally out for all the stimulus attainable, and the [illegible] acceptable. A brawling song, a negro ditty, or some counterfeit passes with them. So the thought of every sincere observer is, up with the standard in musical matters. If music is to be a power, let it be a purified and beneficial one.

The Normal Academy will do its part in this work, we hope. Two things it can do, and is doing. To prepare better teachers, and to offer specimens of good musical composition and execution. Way back in '41, quoth a *North American Review*: "Teachers of music are daily springing up, who are destitute of almost every qualification for this important duty, and who satisfy their consciences if their pupils are taught to imitate them like so many parrots." It is evident the trouble of '41 is not dead in '67. The Academy seeks to develop those who are intending to teach music, into intelligent and worthy instructors. To lead them to [illegible] routine, mechanical habit, and patriotism, to get them inspired if possible with the powerful spirit that abides in this wondrous art. The classes are numerous and full. I have visited some of them and noticed a general thoroughness, and air of interest in the study. The voices under training are, on the average, very good; the less advanced have the benefit of an association with several advanced teachers, who have come here purposely to brush up their knowledge. This and the [illegible] be well worked out.

As to the second—the elevation of a standard—I can tell you what has been done, and what we may expect. The Academy has given two Concerts, introducing, with their own choral forces, Miss Moore and Oscar Newell, both of New York. These Concerts were successful, and showed which way the wind blew, distinctly. The selections, in the main, were worthy the occasions. The audience support was moderate; ought to have been better. There is no reason why, with the cultured and musical element which exists here, Meadville should not blossom as a rose at these entertainments. To "get the ear," however, is the first requisite.

Lectures will be given by Professors Tingley and Comfort, of Allegheny College, to the student, on Philosophy of Sound, and the Organs of Hearing and Speaking; and the History of Music, with an account of [illegible]. Thus the science and practice will walk along together. Bishop Simpson and Hon. Mr. Bingham may also address the Academy.

Other concerts will be given by the faculty and pupils before the session closes. If the Academy only keeps clear, and this region appreciates the value and influence of this meritorious organization, it is to be hoped the Academy will be settled upon a permanent and sure basis, financially and otherwise, for the continuance of the session. If there was one planted in every State, the country would be vivified in every channel. Home, church, hall, party, individuals, would all be the better for their disciplinary influence.

If there is any twig music in this State, or any State—by twig I mean untrained—the gate is open to improvement. Be beat while you can. The last half of the term begins in a week or two, at which time new pupils will be admitted to make up the parts gone over. Nothing but my disinterested interest in the progress of musical culture, and my longing to see a better day dawn for the art in America, would have induced me to prolong my letter to this length. I wish the Academy success.

E. A. H.

Office-Seeking.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of the 18th instant, a communication was published entitled "Office-Seeking—A Political Evil," which so truthfully characterizes the vicious system now in vogue, by which persons procure nominations for office, and presents so forcibly the intrigue and corruption employed to control the selection of candidates, as to merit the public consideration. For twenty years past the political parties and the public have been content to select public officers from the long list of advertised candidates. It must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that the office-seeking class of a community, is not that in which are found the highest qualifications for the public service. Men of real merit are seldom found advertising it; and yet true worth does not long remain undiscovered. In the administration of public places the people have a right to the services of the citizen best qualified to represent them. A man distinguished for integrity and capability, and in all respects fit for the public service, ought not to be permitted to decline it, and seldom would if called to it by the public voice, although he will not seek it. The citizen owes this debt to the government under which he lives, as offices are public trusts, to be exercised for the benefit of the people. No man has a "claim" to an office.

At the present time, and more than ever since the days of the Revolution, are *integrity* and *capability* needed in official station, and this is especially true in reference to the Legislature. Let us therefore present for the suffrages of the party and the people an unexceptional Legislative ticket for the ensuing campaign. We are much mistaken if a ticket made up of office-seekers will command general support at the next election.

We take the liberty of suggesting the following names for Assembly as representatives of classes. None of the gentlemen presented have been spoken to on the subject. Some of them may desire to decline a nomination. No man has a right to decline, and we predict that no one will decline if called by the imperative voice of the people.

FOR ASSEMBLY—James Marshall, Allegheny; David N. White, Sewickley; George Wilson, Pitt township; James McAuley, Pittsburgh; Moses Chess, Chartiers; John Murdock, Peebles.

Such a ticket would command the public confidence, and afford a guaranty that the public interests would be well served. It is not intended in presenting the names of the gentlemen above mentioned to intimate that their qualifications are superior to those of others not named. They are referred to as representing the class of persons and qualifications desired by the public for the position for which they are named.

REFORM.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—The Indiana State Fair, for which great preparations are making, is to be held this year at Terre Haute, commencing September 30th, and continuing one week. The Fair Grounds, located near the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, contain fifty acres, are finely situated, and are being fitted up in most beautiful style. The citizens of Terre Haute are full of enthusiasm, and every preparation is being made for the accommodation of visitors. It is expected there will be a magnificent display of stock at this Fair, as the Wabash Valley, in which Terre Haute is situated, is perhaps the finest stock growing region of Indiana.

A LARGE RAISING.—An attempt is to be made to raise the largest elevator in Milwaukee, entire, some feet. The building is 280 feet long, 86 feet wide, and 130 feet high. A responsible firm has undertaken the job, and there is every reason, from past experience, to anticipate success, though the building is estimated to weigh 10,000 tons. Four hundred holes have been cut through the foundation of the building, through which timbers are placed, and upon them [illegible] screws are to be [illegible] of this operation [illegible]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Jersey City *Times* says: The prospect this year is rather gloomy respecting the supply of peaches. Advices from the most important localities do not encourage the hope of a very large yield. The supply at the markets will be diminished below from what it otherwise might be, by the exorbitant freight charges of the railroads.

The steamboat Vibbard, on the Hudson river, ran ten miles in twenty-two minutes, and she is not the fastest either.

The Chicago *Republican* says buildings have already been perfected in that city that exceeds the sum of four millions.

The Manhattan, Kansas, *Independent*, mentions the case of a farmer who last year raised upon one acre which he cultivated with sweet potatoes a crop whose value more than paid the cost of raising it, besides the original cost of his farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, and the interest of seven per cent. on the present value of his whole farm stock and tools.

Events in Prussia, Italy and America have rendered all our atlases obsolete and there is a pressing need for new editions. In ten years, Europe has been completely changed, from Denmark in the north to Greece in the south. Nearly every kingdom has undergone some change, to be indicated on maps, for which there is an eager call.

A London paper records the fact that, in that city, the old mansions, once inhabited by rich men [illegible] are rapidly disappearing, to make way for new streets, railways and shops, or offices. During last month, a fine specimen of the Queen Anne period, in Winchester street, Broad street, was doomed to be pulled down.

A Saratoga correspondent speaks of a young man at one of the hotels there who never felt so much like an aristocrat as when being brushed. He had obtained twenty-five dollars' worth of new quarters at the sub-treasury, and every time he was brushed he handed one of these forth from his waistcoat pocket. He was brushed everywhere. The waiters watched him, lay in wait for him, quarreled with each other for possession of him. They never brushed him anywhere but in the small of his back and on the knees of his pantaloons. The result was that in three days those portions of his attire were threadbare. Nearly all his stamps were gone. He gave notice at the office of his departure for home. He had just money enough left to pay expenses, and he was brushed to the last, brushed into the stage. The waiters found that in the aggregate they had received [illegible] for brushing that unfortunate young man.

PERSONAL.

The imperious house of Hapsburg is making tearful atonement for deeds done in the body. Haynau's crimes are not forgotten, nor are those of the Archduchess Sophia. It was she who ordered a score of Hungarian noblemen to be put to death, and wore a ring with their names engraved on it in commemoration of the crime.

—It is said that John Brougham is about to write a book. John Brougham's life would be very interesting if it were truly written. It would show that we have not to go to Utah for the several-wived business, as John has been married frequently. The question that now agitates the public mind is, who is his wife? John Brougham is a very clever actor. He is a first-rate dramatist. His burlesque "Pocahontas" is a good thing. His travestie "Columbus," although not so popular, is a work of a great deal more merit. The life of John Brougham will be received with satisfaction.

—The Philadelphia *News* republishes the letter of Judge Hampton to the Republican meeting here to ratify the nomination of Judge Williams. It pays the writer a high compliment by remarking that "probably the most erudite lawyer and most distinguished Judge west of the mountains."

—At the Alumni meeting at Yale last week, Rev. M. C. Tabor related an anecdote of President Day's administration while he was in College. A party went out with Dr. Day to practice surveying, and the President felt satisfied with the intelligence evinced. Next day one of the party was examined. "How would you go to work to survey a piece of land?" The student hesitated. "If a man were to come to you and wished to have his farm surveyed—what would you do?" "I should advise him to get somebody else to do it."

—The New York *Citizen* makes the following announcement: Private Horace O'Greeley and Miles O'Reilly have been, respectively, selected as Orator and Poet of the Day, for the opening of the annual Fair of the American Institute, [illegible]. Both have accepted and will appear ready to speak his piece.

—The first public appearance of General Salnave, the new President of Hayti, was in 1861 when for an attempt to assassinate one of Geffrard's ministers he was tried by drum-head court martial and condemned to death. He escaped to St. Domingo, and in less than a year he was back again in Hayti, [illegible] his ambition.

—Josh Billings says: "I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister don't strike ile in boring forty minutes, he has either got a poor gimlet or else he is boring in the wrong place."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Pope is receiving addresses from various quarters. The bishops now in Rome have assured him of their fidelity to his throne and to his teaching, and have declared, somewhat rashly perhaps, that neither princes nor peoples will permit the rights nor authority of the Pope to be ignored. His Holiness, in a reply to an Italian deputation, was conciliatory in tone. He had always, he said, done what he could to aid Italy, and he hoped those who had charge of her destinies would save her from moral and religious ruin.

—Lord Derby is still an invalid. The cause of his indisposition is known to have been a fall in his dressing room. Being probably absorbed in some matters of business that engaged his thoughts, without looking round, he stepped backward to sit down where a settee had usually stood, but which he was unaware had been removed. He fell heavily to the ground, and received a shock, the effects of which the Earl is understood to have felt severely for several days.

—The French Prince Imperial was to do the honors to the sons of the Sultan. A correspondent describes the Prince at play with his young comrades and the gentlemen of his suite. He ran, jumped, and played at ball with as much agility as any boy of his age, and appeared to have perfectly recovered from his illness. He wore a brown velvet knickerbocker suit with brown stockings to match. It appears that the young Prince is a wonderful adept at billiards, a game he is very fond of, and constantly plays. His agility is so great that he vaults over the billiard table with the most perfect ease. A slight limp was remarked after a long run, but even that, the remains of his last illness, is scarcely perceptible. The Prince visits the Exhibition at an early hour every morning, and generally devotes his time to the inspection of weapons of all kinds.

—The German journals state that the Prince of Tour and Taxis, whose death had been first announced and then contradicted, and whose state had somewhat improved, has now succumbed to the malady from which he was suffering. His Highness, as has been mentioned, was brother-in-law to the Emperor of Austria from having married an elder sister of the Empress Elizabeth.

—The Bishop of Nantes has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, pointing out the danger of universal exhibitions, and forbidding them to visit the Palace of Champ-de-Mars. We should be curious to see what argument the prelate uses to consider as injurious the sight of the grandeurs accomplished by human genius.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Blackberry Wine.
Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
Old Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and on account of their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA, CHOLERA.

With the almost certain advent of Cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again, and never purchase anything untried [illegible]

OLD AND RELIABLE ARTICLE
CAN BE HAD.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions it was found by experience that

Fleming's Cholera Mixture

Was the best, and superseded all others. Therefore it stands to reason that you should have an article that you can depend on. You should purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market St.
Remember the place. Remember the place.
84 MARKET STREET.

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 148 Second street.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Xenia *Torchlight* says a citizen of that vicinity is engaged in importing some very fine wooled Cashmere goats direct from Asia Minor.

A gentleman of Ashtabula county writes to the *Sentinel* that from eleven rods of ground—less than one-fourteenth of an acre—he picked strawberries worth a little over seventy-five dollars.

Michael and Catharine Dunn, at Crestline, ask for information in relation to their daughter, Bridget, about twelve years of age, who left home about the 15th of June and has not been heard of since.

The Lancaster *Gazette* says that a correspondent reports a grape vine in that county, with three hundred and eighty-seven large bunches of grapes on it.

The Trustees of the "University of Wooster" are preparing to erect their buildings, and advertise for proposals for 500,000 brick, to be delivered by the middle of October.

The Marion *Independent* says: The crop of winter wheat in this county, is far better than for many years past. The yield is large, and the grain plump. The spring wheat, so far as we have heard, is not very good, the rust has injured the crop badly. The crop promises well, and with a good fall we can count upon a good yield.

The Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of the Miami Valley was incorporated Friday, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Its place of business is Hamilton, Ohio.

The second prize in the Shelby County Monumental Gift Enterprise—McCabe's Residence (ticket 190)—was drawn by Anna Bussman, of Sidney, a little German girl only three years old. The Sidney *Journal* says: "There is a story about town, that when the mother heard of her child's good fortune, her maternal Dutch heart so overflowed with satisfaction that she caught up her lucky pet in her arms exclaiming, 'Bully for you. You must have a glass of beer.'"

The Dayton *Journal* is responsible for the following: J. L. Grant, a veteran of seventy-eight years of age, on Wednesday afternoon, met and had a regular set to with a man named Reuben Lloyd, aged fifty-four years, just to see which was the better man; and it is said that the veteran had the best of it, slugging his opponent out of his wind, and knocking him out of time, in short order. Indeed, he got all the results—first knock down, first blood, and won the fight.

The Wooster *Republican* says that some of the most intelligent and successful farmers of that county have formed an association for the improvement of their stock of cattle, and have imported from Holland a pair of the celebrated Holstein breed, with which stock, the *Republican* says, no other can compare for quantity and quality of milk.

The Wellsville *Union* gives the following remarkable case of a well preserved old man: Mr. James Wilson, of Somerset, Jefferson county, Ohio, aged ninety-seven years, left his home at eight o'clock, A. M., a few days since, walked to Wellsville, a distance of ten miles, arriving at eleven, purchased a bundle of goods of Stewart & Son, weighing about twelve pounds, and walked home during the afternoon, carrying his bundle in his hand. We count this pretty good traveling for an old gentleman of that age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of [illegible] of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, Western District of Pa.

DRY LUMBER.
Dry Flooring and Common Boards,
[illegible] inch SHAVED SHINGLES, extra articles [illegible] BOARDS, and all kinds of Lumber, at
C. C. BOYLE & CO'S.,
Above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

JAMES H. PARKER,
Pork Packer,
AND DEALER IN
BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL.
No. 390 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REYMER & BROS.,
NO. 126, 128, 128½ WOOD ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
[illegible] Salmon in Cans,
French Peas in Cans,
Champignons,
Fine Salad Oils,
Preserve Ginger,
Dry Conserve Ginger,
Guava Jelly, Cox's Gelatine,
Eng. Pickles, Chow Chow & Piccalilly,
Fine Family Chocolate,
Bakers' Broma and Cocoa,
Worcestershire and Harvey Sauce,
Mushroom and Walnut Catsup,
Sapsago and Pine Apple Cheese,
Dry Durham Mustard in Bottles,
French Mustard, India Currie Powder,
Taragon Vinegar, Spanish Olives,
French Capers, Tamarinds in Bottles.
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ WOOD STREET.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams.
300,000 POUNDS Bacon Shoulders.
100,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides.
25,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cured Breakfast Bacon.
15,000 POUNDS canvassed Dried Beef.
300 DOZEN S. C. Beef Tongues.
Arriving and in store, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no23-tf

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

D. L. SMITH....A. S. SEATON....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 65 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
Nos. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.
100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,
Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 253 Liberty street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

IN STORE.
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.
303 Liberty street.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
108 FIFTH STREET.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, [illegible]. Address COMMERCIAL.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on JULY 26, to hold their annual election for President and Directors.
W. MARSHALL, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the parties comprising the firm of KNIGHT & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Iron, is this day dissolved by limitation, John Dean retiring. The business will be continued by the subscribers as heretofore, under same style of McKNIGHT & CO., and all claims will be settled by them.
JOS. McKNIGHT,
GEO. DUNCAN,
GEO. MARTIN,
JOHN C. PORTER.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of McKnight & Co., I cheerfully recommend my successors to my former patrons and to the business public.
JOHN DEAN.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent, JOHN R. WATSON disposing of his interest to the remaining partners. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to JOHN R. [illegible]
Allegheny City, July 1st, 1867.

BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
Houses fitted up with Water, Gas and Steam Pipes.
55 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the style of J. McALPIN & CO. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent, W. G. HARRISON retiring. The business will be settled by J. McALPIN, at No. 32 Wayne street.
J. McALPIN,
WM. G. HARRISON.
July 9th, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership of the late firm of WHITE, ORR & CO., has expired at this date by limitation, W. W. WARD retiring. The business will be continued by JAMES WHITE and ROBERT ORR, under the style of [illegible]. The business will be settled as usual by either of the firm.
JAMES WHITE,
ROBERT ORR,
W. W. WARD.
Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership existing under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO., has this day been dissolved, J. R. LINDSAY retiring. The business will be settled by [illegible], at No. 134 First st.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
J. R. LINDSAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LINDSAY, STERRIT & EWER, for the purpose of doing a general Hardware business.
J. C. LINDSAY,
G. B. STERRIT,
A. B. EWER.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1867.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EWER:
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
Will open at NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, (near Union Depot) on or about August 1st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John [illegible], under the firm name of MEYER & [illegible], in the manufacture of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will continue the old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867.

NOTICE.
W. J. MYERS,
OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.
Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT becomes a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as before, and continue at the old stand.
NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE FIRM OF S. M. KERR & CO., No. 6 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at NO. 89 WOOD STREET.
S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.
May 23, 1867.

EDUCATIONAL.

BROWNSVILLE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
Will reopen on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
Reference—The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For further information, address the Principal,
MRS. C. E. SMYTH,
Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 62 Grant Street.
The first term of the next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 9th. Registers can be obtained at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, 93 Wood street, and at [illegible] & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. For information as to admission address Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.
TThs

KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
Rev. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY,
TEACHER OF
PIANO AND MELODEON,
Over Mrs. [illegible] Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST.
Terms $15 PER QUARTER.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. McDONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated. Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 193, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Due After July 1st, 1856, and Before July 2d, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest), at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest), by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:
Loan of March 24, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due Dec. 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due Aug. 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.
All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, JULY 20, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE JULY 1ST, 1868.
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 3d, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868.
Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and indorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."
FRANCIS JORDAN, Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE.
TWO LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,
Manufactured in Ohio, well painted, and made of the very best material, and got up in the very best style, will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturers' prices. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Sts.

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TRADESMEN'S
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
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WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
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NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.
Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
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(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS
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AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
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REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
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REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.
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McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
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A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
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OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
CARPETS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.
ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

RELIABLE.
MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for its cure, I would sometimes feel relieved, but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever. I have been using
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Regularly for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I could eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Slack & Sholes' Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.
ALFRED SLACK.
Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists.
Branch House, 26 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.
TThs

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SAVE YOUR MONEY
By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c. to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated with silver, and made as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Plumbers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electrotyping, Gold and Silver Gilding, &c. [illegible]

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
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MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
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Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the practical working of the Company.
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BY STATE AUTHORITY.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 100 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $225 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. B. BARR....HERMAN T. KNAKE....WM. L. BUETTLER.
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DEALERS IN
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Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
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ORGAN,
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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

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DEALER IN
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WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
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General Stationery,
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CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 108 FIFTH STREET.

WIT AND WISDOM.

[illegible] New [illegible] worth [illegible] in the hand.

[illegible] men will hug delusions.

Wait for others to advance your interests, and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

The richer man makes his food. [illegible] appetite.

The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field.

[illegible] said to work [illegible]

"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the pendulum.

"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I'm obliged to work for it."

Why is a [illegible] bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

The man that forgets a good deal that has happened, has a better memory than he who remembers a good deal that never happened.

It may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact, that while some aver the age for chignons is going down, the fashion seems to be "going up."

It is a recent discovery that, if a stable is kept clean, cows will go into it of their own accord; if dirty they have to be driven in.

Emerson finely says: "The poor are only they who feel poor, and poverty consists only in feeling poor."

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

Entering upon an argument with a metaphysician is like getting into an omnibus—you know where you start from, but it is impossible to tell where it will carry you.

A dying West India planter groaned out to his favorite negro servant, "Ah, Sambo! I'm going on a very long journey." "Never mind, massa," said Sambo, consolingly, "him all down hill."

It was an apt answer of a young lady, who, being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

"Mr. Jones, you said you were connected with the fine arts; do you mean that you are a sculptor?" "No, sir, I don't sculp myself, but I furnish the stone to the man what does."

An insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said: "Get your life insured for ten thousand, and then, if you die next week, the widder's heart will sing for joy."

A little boy having asked his mother what [illegible] meant, and being told it meant near relations, said, after a moment's thought, "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got."

[illegible] once [illegible] a literary friend, and exclaimed, "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted [illegible] "what was it?" "A pound of butter."

A drunken fellow sitting on the steps of a church in Boston, the cold wind blowing chillingly round the corner exclaimed: "If heaven (hic) tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, I wish the lamb (hic) was on this corner."

It is not intended as a joke when a person in New York declares the [illegible] "Book" or "Ledger," under the "Sun," received from [illegible] "Norwood"—I.

[illegible] the paver's bill, saying "his pavement had been spoiled and then covered up with earth to hide the bad work." "Doctor," was the reply, "mine is not the only bad work they put earth over."

[illegible] the best pun recorded [illegible] "These [illegible] the second person singular, [illegible] and when [illegible] literally translated become 'Thou Tea-chest.'"

A lady took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't," [illegible] "I want to see the monkey."

[illegible] from the poet [illegible] York [illegible] mutton.
Do you like pork? If not you are no glutton.
Do you [illegible] not [illegible] your brother,
Do you like pork? Pray say without more bother.

"[illegible] used to do, ma [illegible]" asked a cherubic four years' old. "Well my dear, I had a very good time." "A good time," he exclaimed, indignantly—"what, without me."

Edmond About says: "Interpose a little-head [illegible] between [illegible] and you [illegible] a most beautiful phenomenon which astronomers have not yet studied—the total eclipse of the world."

An old toper addresses his bottle thus:

"[illegible] that you [illegible]
[illegible] pull;
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full."

An Irish gentleman, parting with a lazy servant woman, was asked, with respect to her industry, whether she was what is termed "afraid of work." "Oh, no, at all," said he, "not at all; she'd [illegible] down and fall asleep by the side of it."

Tract distributing has its funny incidents. During the war a lady passing from cot to cot through the wards of an hospital was shocked [illegible] "Why ma'am," says he, "you have given me a tract on the sin of dancing when I have got both legs [illegible]."

The English lawyers have perhaps had the best talent for not knowing anything outside their profession. As [illegible] when Erasmus visited England, in the days of Henry VIII. and Sir Thomas Moore, he described the English lawyers as the "most learned species of profoundly ignorant men." And in later times, [illegible] Kenyon [illegible] only ignorance that would have astounded Erasmus but a genius for showing it in public altogether without a parallel. [illegible] a number of [illegible] Christians to the jury one day he capped his climax thus: "Above all, gentlemen of the jury, might I name to you the Emperor Julian, who was so celebrated for every Christian virtue that he was called Julian the Apostate."

British [illegible] in Jamaica.

Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, is free, but the records of the atrocities committed under his administration are by no means [illegible]. Another Parliamentary Blue Book has been issued, containing further accounts of woman whipping, some of which make one shudder at the heartlessness of British colonial satraps. One Reid tells, on oath, how he flogged Elizabeth Collins on her [illegible] until her back bled, with a cat made of black fishing lines, the woman [illegible] hand and foot to a cocoanut tree, with a stalwart official by her side holding a drawn sword. Charlotte Collins was also one [illegible] in a similar manner [illegible] that "she did not bleed much," which is rather due to the thickness of the woman's cuticle than to any mercy on the part of [illegible] received fifty-seven blows with a cat-o'-nine-tails, equal to four hundred and fifty strokes. Margaret Minot testifies that, without conviction, trial, examination [illegible] as low as the waist, and then beaten with a long [illegible] light blows, for the first stick broke, and the punishment was continued with another. Blood [illegible] back, and her humane judge himself poured a bucket of salt pickle over her. The woman simply says "It burned me." Ann [illegible] worthy of [illegible] by the parish [illegible] the same way, pickle [illegible] and kept in the [illegible] after the flogging. At Port Morant a prisoner named Green [illegible] to make his escape, and was succeeding so by his sweetheart, a young woman named Fanny Taylor, who was naturally not sorry that her lover should get out of the clutches of such demons. But he [illegible] brave girl, said nothing, she was, without the semblance of a trial, tied hand and foot, stripped to the waist in the usual manner, and flogged with a cat made of an umbrella handle and knotted twine. Blood came, but strange to say the pickling was omitted. Such are a few more of the beauties of British rule in Jamaica.

THE PROPER TIME AND MODE FOR CUTTING FLOWERS.—[illegible] during the intense sunshine, nor keep them exposed to the sun or wind; do not collect them in large bundles, nor tie them tightly together, as this hastens their decay. Do not pull them, but cut them cleanly off the [illegible] with a sharp knife, or a pair of scissors. When taken indoors, place them in the shade, and reduce them to the required length of stock with a sharp knife, by which means the tubes through which they draw up the water are left open, and the water is permitted to ascend freely, whereas if the stems are bruised or lacerated, these pores are closed up. [illegible] water to set them in, [illegible] pure white sand in a state of saturation, sticking the ends of the stalks in it, but not in a crowded manner. If in water alone it ought to be changed daily, and a thin slice should be cut off the ends of the stalks at every change of water. Water about milk warm, or containing a small quantity of camphor dissolved in spirits of wine, will often revive flowers that have begun to fade. Place a glass shade over [illegible] night [illegible] times as they are not purposely exhibited. Shade them from very bright sunshine [illegible] when they are [illegible] exposed to a current of air. A [illegible] favorable [illegible] removal of the slightest symptoms of decay is necessary. When taken to a distance, carry them in a shallow air-tight tin case, or cover them with a paper to exclude the air and light. Charcoal saturated with water is also a good preservative for sticking them in, and the [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, &c., are being extensively [illegible] for sale by American manufacturers. There are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO.

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaint, the insidious and destructive effect of blue pill on the system as a specific for this disease, are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild antiseptic and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated frame. For indigestion, biliousness, heart-burn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THOS. MAGUIRE, Lessee and Director.

Positively one week only of

MAGUIRE'S
Imperial Japanese Troupe.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY July 22d, 23d and 24th.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Including the COMIC MASKS, and the TERRIFIC FLIGHT OF LITTLE "ALL RIGHT," from the top of the proscenium to the back of the Dress Circle.

ADMISSION.

Family Circle	25
Dress Circle	50
Parquette	75
Reserved Seat	$1 50

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,
Sons of Temperance
PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,
AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements: John D. Bailey, E. E. Rinehart, Geo. S. Swartz, Thos. Steele, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George E. McLain, A. O. Casselbury, C. L. Magee, William Paul M'Laughlin, R. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. McHenry, Mrs. Geo. S. Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. I. N. Coursin, Mrs. E. E. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. O. Casselbury, Mrs. Wm. F. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gilles, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss M. Allender.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

GROCERIES, &C.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
Cor. Diamond and Union St.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.

COFFEES,
COFFEES,
COFFEES.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Fifty per cent. lower than any other house in the city.

Great American Tea Co.

OPPOSITE DRAVO'S.

COR. DIAMOND AND UNION STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
56 boxes W. R. Cheese;
40 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
2,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
40 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)
Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky.

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated Wines of HENKELL & CO., in Mayence, on the Rhine; MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France; [illegible] Hierstein, Hockheim, Sparkling Mosel, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsburg, MOET & CHANDONS: Vin Imperial, green seal, Verzeny, Epernay. Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc. Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil. ☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OIL, [illegible] BACON, and merchandise generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
DEALER IN
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

WALL PAPERS.
JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.
W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

CHAFING DISHES,
[illegible]
[illegible] T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,
Fine Lawns,
Plain and Printed Percales.
Plain and Printed Marseilles,
CHECKS AND TICKINGS,
COTTONADES AND
FARMERS' LINEN,
FINE AND HEAVY
FLANNELS,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
MOSQUITO NETTING
Hosiery and Notions,
AT
LOWEST NETT PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

PRICES REDUCED.
Printed Jaconets,
Printed Percales,
Printed Organdies,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS,
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.
J. B. WIGGINS.
Address Fayette Springs P. O., Fayette co., Pa.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
LELAND BROTHERS,
OF S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT
HOTEL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Travelling Public. RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT. Sundays excepted.
R. D. MARKER, Supt.

THE
AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

ATTORNEYS.

JONAS R. BUTTERFIELD....GILBERT M. M'MASTER
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
PITTSBURGH.
Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER,
TYRONE WHITE LIME,
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY,
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

TO OIL REFINERS
THOS. S. CALHOUN
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
Condensing and Water Tanks
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK,
BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
19 FIFTH STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Sun Shades and Parasols,
NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST
Kid Gloves.
"STAR" SHIRTS,
BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

W. C. DUNCAN.................DAN'L. HUGUS.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
(NEAR ST. CHARLES HOTEL,)

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, and offer special inducements in

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS,
Brown and Bleached
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
TICKINGS,
TWEEDS, COTTONADES,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.

All goods bought for Cash, and therefore can be sold at the LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,
A STOCK OF
Selected Standard Goods
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS. All Widths and Shaded TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.
Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales, Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,
AT
Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,
DIAMOND ALLEY,

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August [illegible] 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and [illegible] Buggies, Road [illegible] Also, a large assortment of Harness of all kinds. All who [illegible] examine this stock, as they will be sold much lower [illegible] in the State. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.
SMITHSON & PALMER & CO., Auctioneers.

J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
506 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package, every [illegible] throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture. The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited.

FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] of [illegible] Rhodes, corner of [illegible] and Bidwell street, Allegheny city.

This is a large double [illegible] with [illegible] conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide veranda [illegible] of its front.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with [illegible] and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing in abundance grapes and other fruits.

[illegible] and roomy Brick Stable, well built and conveniently arranged.

The whole lot is 210 feet fronting on Western Avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold [illegible] in three portions. [illegible] on the corner of Bidwell street, being that on which is the House and Stable, and the other two lots [illegible] on the Avenue.

For particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing are requested to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

BRADLEY
WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 60 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
F. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,
3 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET.
Or Office of Superior Lubric Oil Works.

STOCK SALES.

JONES' FERRY BANK AND GAS STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 23d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
30 shares Jones' Ferry Co.
10 shares Mechanics' Savings Bank.
5 shares Second National Bank.
50 shares Birmingham Gas Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business [illegible] HASLEY [illegible]
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney. Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the best companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Blake's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10,000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES,
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH SPICES,
COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,
Goshen Cheese.
DRIED FRUITS, &c.
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
345 LIBERTY STREET.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE. Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET,

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsb'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bend)	6.10 a m	6.30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8.10 a m	7.15 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10.00 a m	12.30 a m
Kittanning Accom.	1.00 p m	9.30 a m
Express	3.30 p m	10.30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5.30 p m	3.10 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1.00 p m	8.30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City. Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.30 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.00 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11.15 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	9.10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10.10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3.50 p m
Phila. Express	12.30 p m	Wall's No. 4	3.30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.30 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Day Train	10.35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10.50 p m

☞ Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in Value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsb'g No. 1	6.35 a m	Mail	6.50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8.15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9.05 a m
Express	10.10 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1	11.20 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 2	1.25 p m	Express	2.00 p m
Freeport No. 2	4.25 p m	Harmersville	3.50 p m
Mail	6.05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6.05 p m
Harmersville	7.10 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 2	7.30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Island, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannastown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the office No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago Ex.	3.00 a m	Chicago Ex.	2.30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	3.00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3.30 a m
Erie Ex.	6.00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10.25 a m
Cl. & Wlg. Ex.	6.15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10.25 a m
Chicago Ex.	9.25 a m	Chicago Ex.	3.40 p m
Chicago Ex.	1.30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3.50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2.00 p m	Erie & Clev. Ex.	6.45 p m
Chicago Ex.	3.15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9.30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4.35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9.30 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'n Acc.	6.45 a m	N. Bri'n Acc.	6.30 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10.00 a m	N. Bri'n Acc.	8.35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11.40 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9.10 a m
Rochester Acc.	1.20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10.00 a m
Wellsville Acc.	3.30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11.05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4.30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1.05 p m
N. Bri'n Acc.	5.40 p m	N. Bri'n Acc.	2.30 p m
N. Bri'n Acc.	6.15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4.10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10.30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7.00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, April [illegible]

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9.45 a m	10.05 p m
Walkers Accom.	11.00 a m	3.45 p m
Express	2.30 p m	10.50 a m
Mail	4.05 a m	9.45 p m
Mixed	6.10 a m	6.55 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.45 p m	10.05 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5.05 p m	8.30 a m

The 9:45 A. M. Train arrives in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., same evening, 7½ hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (South Side.)

H. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a m	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	10.00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6.15 p m	8.30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11.00 a m	6.50 a m
Second	10.00 p m	8.05 p m
Braddock's	4.10 p m	5.45 p m
Sunday, Church train to and from West Newton	1.00 p m	10.00 a m

For tickets apply to
J. W. KING, Agent,
W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. BRYAN...................LEMUEL A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.
No. 71 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. McALPIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants,
IN EASTERN AND WESTERN
PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY, FEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PETROLEUM.

BENJ. C. A. KEHEW...........W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

B. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. — HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co.

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe25

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

MANUFACTURERS.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS, PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS, ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK, KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES. EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S & AND GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES (same price as at works.)

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons per minute, and cheap from 60 to 70 per cent. of that over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oilmen and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same to it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Cups, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guages and Pumps, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent laborers to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS

Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade; TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

H. M. ROLFE, — JOSEPH DILWORTH,
J. H. SWETT, — GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES,
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. mi5-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, [illegible] Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible] Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTERS.

JAMES LONG.....................JOHN F. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
jy28-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Olliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.....................JAMES M'KAY.
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE
TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
DANL. E. DINAN, [illegible]
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bus. Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 184 Liberty street.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at
No. 105 FIFTH STREET

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair
BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron.
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS,
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT,
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILL.
1y

CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn streets and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD;

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and

BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.

Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oc18-d

JOHN M. COOPER.......JOS. KAYE.......HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS,
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

MONONGAHELA
IRON WORKS,
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS!
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
HOOP AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.
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A. BRADLEY..........W. VANKIRK.........JNO. S. BRADLEY;

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS,
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,

Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDING TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
Warehouse and Office, 113 WATER ST. Branch House, 132 and 134 WEST WATER STREET, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
oc9-8m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Corner of Grant and First Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER STREET!
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Pennsylvania Iron Works.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
Opposite rear of Monongahela House.
PITTSBURGH.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimnies,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,
Carson st., Monongahela Borough.
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

Notice to the Consumers of the
Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron, which, in future will be stamped

Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, Sweden, 29th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from the Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 135 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

NATIONAL
FOUNDRY.
AND
PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.,
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe.
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.	

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.
WASHINGTON WORKS.
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description,
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,

Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a

Very Superior Quality.

Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.

All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN.................NATHANIEL B. HOGG.

FULTON FOUNDRY.
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 131 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all turning done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Heinde's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes.
ja21-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH.................WILLIAM MILLER.

DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,

Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,

Together with every description of SHAPE WORK.
no9-ty

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS,
PLOW, SPRING,
AM. B. STEEL,
SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
Warehouse: No. 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, — B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL, — J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Horace Greeley [illegible] has declined the nomination as Minister to Austria.

Mears & Bates's shingle mill and lumber yard, Chicago, was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

A *Tribune* Washington special says: A Philadelphia paper abuses the President for pardoning Toombs. The fact is the President is not guilty of the alleged offense. Toombs has not been pardoned, and has not applied for Executive clemency.

Late advices from Vera Cruz state that the body of Maximilian will be delivered to the Austrian Legation. The remains are now on their way to Vera Cruz. There is no truth in the report that foreign Consuls have been molested in Mexico.

Two prize fights took place in New Jersey on Saturday. The first was between Bobby Wade and Thomas Cavanaugh. Wade was the winner. The other was between Lawler, the "Infant," measuring six feet four inches, and Jonny Hogans. The "Infant" knocked Hogans out of time on the seventh round.

A Fort Phil Kearney special says: Judge Kinney, of the Special Indian Commission, has just concluded a highly satisfactory council with eighteen hundred Crow Indians at this place. They are anxious to join in an expedition against the Sioux. While in council the Cheyennes ran off their horses. The Crows secured them, killing three Cheyennes.

A telegram from Gen. A. J. Smith, dated Fort Harker, July 20th, to Gen. Sherman's headquarters at St. Louis, says that Bishop Larney and party, who were recently reported attacked by Indians near Fort Larned and the men killed and women taken captives, passed Fort Dodge, fifty-five miles west of Fort Larned, in company with a large train, on the 10th inst. The reported massacre must therefore be false.

There are about twenty cases of yellow fever in a mild form now under treatment in New York city. The number of deaths from all causes in New York last week was five hundred and sixty.

The following is the text of the joint resolution authorizing the extension of mail steamship service: That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to extend and improve the mail steamship service to Japan and China, authorized by the act of February, 1866, by establishing regular mail connections with such other seaports in China and Japan as will in his judgment promote the usefulness and efficiency of mail service established by said act, provided such extensions and improvements of service are made without additional expense to the Government.

STATE ITEMS.

The *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown has been purchased by James F. Campbell and F. S. Rock, of Greensburg, for $5,650.

Mr. George Straley, of Paradise township, York county, owns a cow of the ordinary species which is most remarkably prolific. She is now about eleven years old. At her third year she had her first calf, and since that time she had nineteen, making in all twenty calves in about eight years.

On Friday last, a little daughter of Terrence Lynch, residing at Mingo, on the Monongahela river, was accidently scalded to death by a Mrs. McDonald, whose doorway she was passing when Mrs. McD. threw some hot water into the yard. This is the second child Mr. Lynch has lost within a year by accidental injuries.

An infant, six months old, child of Mr. John Fravel, in Marion township, Center county, died on the second of July by hanging itself by the draw-string of its night gown. The child had rolled out of bed, the draw-string of its gown catching on a bed pin, and causing its strangulation.

The citizens of West Chester have had executed a bust of General Anthony Wayne, of revolutionary fame, which they intend placing in the Court-house at that place.

A wealthy German named Creverling, of Bloomsburg, Perry county, was married on the 3d inst., to a wealthy widow named Harvey, their ages being about sixty years, respectively, at Constantine, Mich. Since then one Ozias F. French, also aged about sixty, has instituted a suit of breach of promise against Mrs. Creverling, and she is under $1,500 bonds to answer. French claims that Mrs. Harvey that was and himself had made preparation for their wedding soon after the 4th of July, and he now claims $5,000 damages for the cruel laceration of his heart.

The new Reed House at Erie was opened to the public on Thursday for the first time. The new structure, erected at an expense of some $250,000 by Gen. Chas. M. Reed, son of Rufus S. Reed, covers a space of 165 feet square, with three fronts, one on North Park place, one on French street and one on Fifth street, flanked on its west end by the continuation of the elegant block of buildings known as Park Row. The height of the building, from the pavement to the cornice of the roof, is 65 feet; its height to the center of the roof, 84 feet. The building, with its western connection with Park Row, forms a hollow square, leaving a court 20x122 feet in the center, extending from its western boundary, *cul-de-sac*, to within 33 feet of the French street front.

Rev. S. J. Dickson, a graduate of the Unitarian Theological Seminary of Meadville of the class of 1865, has been expelled from the ministry for desertion of his wife and conduct unbecoming a minister. He was married in 1865 to a young lady of Meadville, and shortly after graduating removed to Darien, Wisconsin, where he commenced his shameful conduct to his wife, which has resulted in his expulsion from the ministry by the Committee of Discipline of the Wisconsin State Convention.

The Waynesburg *Republican*, as its name implies, a staunch advocate of Union-Republican principles, has been enlarged and provided with a new suit of types. The *Republican* fights manfully for the right, notwithstanding the heavy Democratic majority against it in benighted Greene, and seems to be in a prosperous condition.

In this locality, says the Waynesburg *Republican*, there will be an abundance of most kinds of fruit. Cherries, gooseberries, currants are plenty to profuseness. The wild raspberry is already in market but not in large quantities. Blackberries, there will be "no end to them." Peaches and apples promise a good yield. One man in the lower end of the county advertises for the sale of 1,000 bushels of peaches in the orchard already.

Daniel Hook, Esq., aged eighty years, a native of Greene county, died at his residence in Waynesburg, on the 8th inst. While sitting at his desk, and looking over some old dockets, he fell back in his chair, and expired almost instantly without a moan or struggle. He had been in his usual health all morning.

Judge Boal, an old and influential citizen of Centre county, died at his residence in Boalsburg on the 8th inst.

A woman named Butler, committed suicide at Reno, on Monday last, by taking morphine.

Rev. Thomas C. Porter, Professor in Lafayette College, was unanimously elected Pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Easton, on Tuesday night last, *vice* Dr. Gray, resigned.

W. Wilson Potter, Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Bellefonte, had his arm caught between the bumpers of two freight cars, on Tuesday of last week, and so fearfully mangled about the elbow that amputation was found necessary.

There is to be a horse fair at Meadville July 31st and August 1st. The premiums offered amount to $1,425, and competition is open to all. Trotting horses and running horses may be entered at any time previous to 8 o'clock P. M. on the day preceding the races. All entries to be under seal.

Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in Gettysburg on August 8, in commencement week, on laying the corner-stone of the preparatory building of Pennsylvania College, named Stevens' Hall, in recognition of the life-long efforts of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in the cause of general education.

The commencement exercises at Lafayette College, Easton, will commence next Monday. The graduating class will speak on Wednesday, July 31st, and the oration before the literary societies will be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th, by Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore.

The oldest mills in this State are the Bethlehem Mills now owned by Messrs. D. & A. Luckenbach of that town. They were owned originally by the Moravian Congregation, built in the year 1751, and afterwards purchased by the grandfather of the present owners. The mills are in perfect working order.

The new Court House at Mercer is now well under way. The *Press* says: Although it cannot be fairly judged until completed, it appears to us that it is destined to be one of the finest court rooms to be found anywhere. The size is ample, and the manner in which it has been ornamented, together with its conveniences of gallery and verandahs, all conspire to make it a pleasant and commodious court room. The building will not be completed till late in the fall.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA GOLD FIELD.—The gold fever has broken out in the Scranton, Pennsylvania, coal region. The *Register* of that place says: "We were shown, a few days ago, specimens of quartz containing gold to a greater or less extent. One specimen had been tested by an assayer, and it contained nearly $400 to a ton, and another specimen is from $20 to $50 per ton, which, it is said, is profitable to crush and separate. These samples were taken from a tract of land in Nicholson township, on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, Wyoming county, and some 1,400 acres of it, supposed to contain gold producing quartz, has been leased by a company of gentlemen in this city, and it is their intention to work their claim with considerable force. A short time will fully demonstrate the fact whether gold exists in Nicholson to an extent that will make it profitable to crush and separate it or not."

POLITICAL.

A Washington correspondent says: The impeachment of Mr. Johnson, after all, is but a move toward placing Mr. Wade in the Presidential chair, and it has been so regarded. But it has become evident to every one here, that the great current of popular desire is setting, as it did in favor of General Harrison, and again in favor of General Taylor—in favor of General Grant. The people will rally to his support as they did when he was engaged in subduing the rebellion, and no man can expect to deprive him of the Union nomination, who is not so blinded by self-interest, and so deluded by the foul hope of a still expectant ambition, as to be ignorant of what is transpiring. At any rate, such is the aspect of affairs here.

The Baltimore county *Union* of this week places the names of Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell at the head of its editorial columns as the Republican candidates for President and Vice President in 1868.

The letter from Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket, to the citizens of Atlanta, in which he opposes military reconstruction, appears in the Atlanta papers. It is a long document, and betrays an unhappy frame of mind on the part of the writer. He tells the people of Georgia that it will be better to encounter confiscation rather than submit to the "utter degradation and ruin" embraced in the Military bill. The patriots of the South have come out of the war, as a general thing, poor. "They have little to confiscate," "and that little they are willing to surrender if need be as a holocaust upon the smoking altar of the country." Confiscation will therefore, he argues, only injure "bomb proofs," and those "recreant to their homes and hearthstones." The whites, he further contends, are largely in the majority in the South, and can if they will have their own way. He therefore calls on them to register and defeat the convention movements.

CITY MATTERS.

THE MAGAZINES.—We are indebted to Gildenfenny for the *Atlantic*, *Harper*, *Young Folks*, and *Peterson's* for July.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny Soldiers' League holds a regular meeting to-night at the rooms, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny City.

PETITION FILED.—The only petition for adjudication in the bankruptcy bank of the United States District Court yesterday, was that of Henry Huffard, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The eighteen letter carriers employed by the department in this city, delivered during the month of June, 67,700 mail letters, 7,829 drop letters and 22,158 newspapers. During the same period they collected 32,257 letters from the street boxes.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—Some unknown villain placed a lump of live coal against the stable of Mr. Hazlett, North alley, Allegheny, on Saturday night, with the evident intention of setting fire to the stable. A man passing discovered it in time, and threw the lighted coal into the gutter, putting it out.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Robinson, of Allegheny, has been appointed as Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Mr. Robinson entered the employ of the company as a conductor, and by his honesty and energy, rose to the position to which he has just been appointed.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.—A meeting of the Trades' Assembly was held at their hall on Saturday evening. The credentials of the delegates from the Engineers' Union and Boilers' Union were read, and the delegates being present, were introduced and obligated. The question of sending a delegate to the Chicago Labor Congress coming up, on a motion to reconsider the action of a previous meeting, in refusing to send a delegate to that Congress, the motion to reconsider prevailed, and the Assembly will be represented by at least one delegate. The election of a delegate will take place at the next meeting of the Assembly. A variety of unimportant business was transacted, and the Assembly adjourned.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday night a man named Gus. Swenn, residing in Allegheny, went into a tavern in the Second ward, in that city, and called for a glass of beer. While he was waiting for the drink, he was attacked from behind by two villians, one of whom knocked him down, when the other trampled on him and kicked him on the face. After beating him a while longer, the villians fled, leaving him in an almost insensible condition. His face and head were terribly cut and bruised from the effects of the assault, and he could scarcely see out of his eyes. Two persons, well known to the police, are suspected of having committed the assault, and an information will probably be made against them.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—The various fire companies of Zanesville, Ohio, have concluded to give a grand tournament in that city, on the 12th of September next, the occasion of the annual parade, and have extended invitations to the various fire organizations of Ohio, as well as those of Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City to be present on the occasion and participate in the festivities. Premiums of silver trumpets will be awarded to the engine company throwing water the furthest, the hose company making the best time in laying seven sections of hose, and the hook and ladder company making the best time in erecting their ladders. The firemen and citizens of Zanesville promise a hearty and cordial welcome to the companies that accept the invitation.

The Irwin's Station Robberies.

John Kline and Charles Pohle, who were arrested for burglariously entering and robbing the jewelry store of John McWilliams, Jr., and the shoe shop of J. H. Theiler, at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, early on Thursday morning last, were brought before Alderman Humbert yesterday afternoon, for a hearing. Mr. Williams and Mr. Theiler both made information against them for burglary. When brought up for a hearing, both the accused made an open confession of their guilt, and acknowledged to having entered both the stores and robbed them. It was first supposed that they had accomplices, but they state that they committed both robberies themselves. All the goods stolen from both stores, with the exception of a pair of boots taken from the shoe shop, have been recovered. The boots they sold before they were arrested. The Alderman committed them to jail for trial at the next term of Court, in default of two thousand dollars bail each.

Death on the Cars.

A man named Peter Batto died on the Philadelphia Express train bound west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near Altoona, yesterday morning. The deceased resided at Memphis, Tennessee, and some time ago left home intending to take a trip to Europe. When he arrived at New York he commenced drinking very hard, and was intoxicated for several days. He was arrested by the police and committed to prison on Blackwell's Island, for sixty days, for vagrancy. His friends at Memphis hearing of his imprisonment, sent a gentleman to New York for him, who succeeded in having him released. Shortly after his imprisonment the deceased took violently ill, and was quite bad when he was released. The gentleman who secured his release started with him on his return home to Memphis, and had reached as far as Altoona, Pa., when Batto died, as stated. The train arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, having the remains on board. The body was embalmed at the depot by Mr. W. H. Devore, undertaker, placed in a coffin, and taken on the train at two o'clock this morning for Memphis.

Serious Accident—Three Persons Thrown from a Carriage and Severely Injured.

Sunday evening Mr. C. J. Young, who resides on Perry street, in the Fifth ward, accompanied by his wife and two children, were returning home from McClure township, when the four met with a serious accident. It appears that they had been spending the day with Mr. Seiferth, who resides near the New Brighton road, McClure township. On their way home, when the carriage was descending a hill near Woods' Run, one of the shafts broke, the horse jumped to one side, and became unmanageable. The vehicle was overturned and the occupants thrown to the ground. They were assisted in getting from under the buggy by a Mr. Bennett. Dr. Cummings, of Manchester, was summoned, and it was found that Mr. Young's collar bone was broken, and he had also sustained several severe cuts and bruises about the head and face, besides having several teeth knocked out. Both of Mrs. Young's arms were broken, and she was severely bruised about the body. One of the children had a wrist dislocated, and the other was slightly injured. After their injuries were attended to, the family was conveyed to their residence No. 479 Penn St., where they are now rapidly recovering.

A Series of Burglaries.

Early on Sunday morning, the boarding house of Mrs. Sproul, in the Allegheny Diamond, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off two silver-cased watches belonging to the boarders, and about eight dollars in money. The thieves, it is supposed, gained an entrance into the house through a rear door, which had been left open for the accommodation of the boarders. The rooms were ransacked in the most thorough manner, and the thieves seemed to be intimately acquainted with the interior arrangements of the house. There is no clue to the robbers.

The business shop of Ernest Frey, at No. 3 Fifth street, was burglariously entered on the same night, and thoroughly ransacked, but the thieves, however, got nothing for their trouble. Money was undoubtedly their object, but finding none, they decamped without further molesting the premises than to scatter the goods promiscuously over the floor.

Early yesterday morning, the Rowley House, in the Diamond, was entered by a burglar, who gained an entrance through the front door by means of a false key. He proceeded to the room occupied as a sleeping apartment by the wife of the proprietor of the house, and while engaged leisurely in examining the contents of her trunk, she was awakened by the noise, and uttering a piercing shriek, the thief fled down stairs. In his haste to depart he left a key in the trunk, with which he had opened it, and attached to which by a ring were two others. He carried a dress from the trunk down as far as the dining room, where he left it.

THE AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Boston Challenge Explained—A Friend of Hamill Names the Hudson for a Race With Brown.

Wilkes' Spirit, which some time ago manifested a disposition to become the champion of Walter Brown, now claims to be in no man's interest, and says that "Mr. Hamill can rest content that his interests will be as well cared for in our columns as those of any other oarsman." This exhibits something like a manly spirit, although it is accompanied by an ungenerous feeling at Hamill when it says he and his friends have found the world exists outside of Pittsburgh. Whoever this sporting writer may be, he should have informed himself of the fact that Hamill has generally held that the world existed outside of Pittsburgh, as his races on the Hudson, the Schuylkill and the Charles rivers will attest. He has even held that it existed outside of the States, as was manifested in his rowing Kelley in England. *Wilkes' Spirit* publishes the following letter;

BOSTON, July 18th, 1867.

SIR: The challenge in your last issue, copied from the Boston *Post*, was written by the undersigned for the purpose of either bringing about such a race as there indicated, otherwise showing the public with which side the fault laid.

After hearing the loud demonstrations of Brown in this city on the 4th inst., I supposed his *forte* must be practical essays, calling to mind the aptness of the remark of Joshua Ward, in a communication published in your paper last year, that any person who heard Brown talk boat would be satisfied that it would require a vast amount of eloquence to induce him to give over rowing, and as we knew a man who was willing to give any one a go for it—hence the challenge.

The implication in your remarks on it has no basis; in fact, the writer is but slightly acquainted with one of the gentlemen therein named, and never spoke a word to either of the other; and I have the best of reasons for believing that neither of them knew anything about the matter until it was in print. My reason, also, for supposing that Brown was intimately acquainted with all three, and that they were qualified for the purpose named, are good ones, and if Brown was to respond to the challenge, it would be in such a manner as to leave no probability of a match on anything like equitable terms, if at all, without mediation of this kind. On any assumption, the challenge would not be vitiated, as it must be apparent that it would be optional with any person desiring to accept whether the proposed offer of those gentlemen was ignored or not.

Hamill, in arranging for his late match with Brown, gave him the choice of rowing in Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, and for expenses, if the former place, $300; each to pay their own expenses if the race was rowed in the latter—which places are three hundred and fifty miles apart.

Brown accepted the $300, and rowed in Pittsburgh; let him make something like similar allowances to Hamill. The challenge in the *Post* is altered from the Charles River to the Hudson, on which river the *scrubby* boy was brought up; Hamill to name the course. Mr. Wilkes to decide as to whether he chooses a fair one or not; or to row a five mile race in five or six weeks. In all the matches between Hamill and Ward there wasn't as much difficulty in making them as Hamill has had in trying to make this one with Brown. If in your next I find that the above suits Mr. Brown, I will immediately send on the $200 to make the match.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES F. MULLEN.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Organization of the Union Republican Executive Committee—The Legislative Convention.

The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of the Chairman, Jacob H. Miller, Esq., No. 98 Fifth street. A full attendance of the members of the Committee was present. Chairman Miller presided.

On motion, the organization of the Committee was completed by the election of Samuel Palmer, Esq., as Vice President, and N. P. Reed and H. C. Mackrell, Esqs., as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Mackrell, the following named gentlemen were added to the Executive Committee: Col. Wm. A. Herron, Wm. Neeb, T. B. Hamilton, Wm. N. Ogden, J. C. Wainwright, Chas. W. Batchelor, Wm. C. Moreland, B. F. Lucas, Noah W. Shafer, Col. Alex. Hilands, Thomas C. Dickson and R. B. Parkinson.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on Finance: George H. Holtzman, Chairman; Capt. James Miller, Thos. C. Dickson, N. P. Reed, Col. Wm. A. Herron, George Finley, W. N. Ogden and Col. Alex. Hilands.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Republican voters of the county be requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections, in the various wards, boroughs and townships of the county, on Saturday, August 31st, and elect two delegates from each district to a County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, September 3d next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature; the elections in the townships will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock, P. M., and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of [illegible] and seven P. M.; the voting in the townships shall be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot.

After the transaction of some business of a private and unimportant character, the Committee adjourned to meet again at the office of the Chairman, on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock.

BASE BALL.

LINCOLN VS. ATLANTIC.

The following is the score of a match game of base ball played on Saturday afternoon last, between the Lincoln and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs. As the game did not commence until five o'clock in the afternoon, only seven innings were played. Here is the score:

LINCOLN.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
McClelland, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boose, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lane, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Drummond, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, 1 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hays, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loughrey, r. f.	0	[illegible]	Roosey, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Boyle, 2 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones, 3 b.	3	[illegible]	McCandless, 1 b.	3	2
Telford, c. f.	2	[illegible]	Richenbaugh, c.	2	3
Carpenter, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rayburn, l. f.	2	[illegible]
Orr, 2 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stople, 3 b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	21	33	Total	21	28

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Lincoln	7	0	8	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	33
Atlantic	4	[illegible]	3	2	2	[illegible]	4	28

Umpire—D. E. Ray, Allegheny Club.
Scorers—Reinhart and Cassiday.
Fly catches—Lincoln, 7; Atlantic, 7.
Home runs—Lincoln, 2; Atlantic, 1.

VISIT OF FIREMEN.—The Columbia Engine Company, No. 16, of Philadelphia, have accepted an invitation from the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, and will visit this city next month. Arrangements are now being made towards entertaining the visitors during their short sojourn with us, and among other attractions will be a ball at City Hall.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

A colored man by the name of Charles Bias was arrested yesterday by Chief of Police Long, charged with the larceny of some clothing from George Vickerman. The prosecutor is employed at Charles' livery stable at Church avenue and Sandusky street, and slept in a room fitted up for the purpose in the second story of the building. The accused was employed as a driver at the same place, and occupied a room adjoining that of the prosecutor. Sunday evening, Vickerman, with the intention of leaving the city on the early train yesterday morning, packed his clothing in a valise and then went out. When he returned he found that the valise had disappeared, and has not yet been able to find any trace of it. Among other articles taken was a new suit of black clothes, valued at fifty dollars, and a pair of new boots. Suspicion attaching to Bias, Vickerman made an information against him, and he was arrested, as stated. After the arrest of Bias, Chief Long made a search of his room, but failed to find any of the missing articles. The accused is still in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

GAVE BAIL.

Patrick Quinn, who was committed to jail by this magistrate, on the 5th inst., to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, yesterday entered the required security for his appearance at Court and was released.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

L. E. Byck made an information against a colored man named Morris Green, charging him with the larceny of a pair of shears, valued at fourteen dollars. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

RELEASED.

Mary McDonough, of the Tenth ward, who was arrested on processes on two charges of selling liquor without license, yesterday entered bail for her appearance at court, and was released.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Frederick Degenhardt, who resides in Ross township, yesterday lodged an information against a farmer named Wm. Kelly, residing in Butler county, for attempted fraud. The prosecutor alleges that on the 15th inst., he bought from the defendant two lambs, for eight dollars, paying three dollars in cash, and the defendant promising to bring the lambs to deponent's farm, when he would pay him the remaining five dollars. The defendant has since sold the lambs again, and refuses to return the three dollars to the prosecutor—hence the suit. A warrant has been issued.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Nicholas Hart was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, on complaint of Andrew Christ[illegible]. Hart is charged with having, on the 15th inst., obtained money from several parties in Allegheny, by representing that he was in the employ of the prosecutor, who is engaged in raising houses, and that the latter wanted some money for the purpose of getting repairing materials, when in truth he was not in the employ of prosecutor whatever. The parties reside in the Third ward, Allegheny. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

ARRESTED.

Louis Beak, charged, on oath of Mrs. Barbara Eichbaum, of Duquesne borough, with malicious mischief, in smashing a small buggy belonging to the prosecutrix's daughter, was arrested yesterday and after a partial hearing, was held to bail for a further hearing this afternoon.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

SMASHED A BUGGY.

Owen Fitzsimmons, proprietor of a livery stable on Irwin street, yesterday instituted suits against Albert Smith and James Grady, residents of Allegheny, for misdemeanor under the act relating to livery stables in the counties of Allegheny, Berks and Westmoreland. In his information, Mr. Fitzsimmons alleges that the defendants hired from him a horse and buggy on the 1st inst., and that by careless driving and improper conduct, the horse was badly abused and the buggy almost demolished. Warrants were issued.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

N. P. Fetterman, Jr., made an information against a girl whose surname, Celia, only is known, for larceny. Mr. Fetterman, it appears, hired the accused on Saturday, as a domestic, and she decamped yesterday morning before the family were up, taking with her a considerable quantity of wearing apparel belonging to the prosecutor. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, but the girl has not yet been arrested.

Prospects of the Petroleum Trade.

A prominent oil broker of this city has prepared the following relative to the prospects of the petroleum trade, his views being shared by dealers here generally:

After two years decline, the price of petroleum reached its lowest point during the month of June, when it was sold in Philadelphia as low as nineteen cents per gallon; a strong reaction took place during the present month which brought the price again to thirty and thirty-five cents, and which will lead, in all probability, to a continuous and steady advance, as the present production and consumption are too much out of proportion with each other to allow the present low rates to go on any longer.

Three to four years ago the country was wild with oil excitement. Millions and millions were invested in oil stock. In all regions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Eastern Ohio, prospecting and boring oil wells were going on. Large tracts of oil territory were thus discovered and brought to yield, but at what expense? On an average only one well out of twenty became a pumping well; and of the numberless joint stock companies started for oil operations, but very few succeeded and are still in existence. Yet the enormous yield of 1866 is mainly due to the large sums spent by those companies, and the great efforts they made to discover oil. At times during the year 1866, the production of Western Pennsylvania alone amounted to not less than fifteen thousand barrels of crude oil per day, and that of the United States to not less than eighteen thousand. But the general nature of an oil well seems to be that it exhausts itself, and the average life of wells is generally estimated at one year, if it is as much as that. And just as a single well exhausts itself so an entire district. A visitor passing through the oil territory will see more ruins of flowing and pumping wells than actual wells; he will pass through entire villages of abandoned derricks and tanks, where once thousands and thousands of barrels were procured a day, and where now not an engine, not a living soul, not one working well is to be seen, but only the ruins of passed greatness. There is the celebrated McClintock Farm, the Steel Farm, the Rynd Farm, Blood Farm, Tarr Farm, and many others, once famous, but now, many of them abandoned, and others only producing a small fraction from what they formerly did, and fast drying out. But not alone on Oil Creek is this the case, but also further up and down the Allegheny. There is Reno, at one time famous for the amount of oil produced in its neighborhood, but now abandoned; there is Pithole, ten to fifteen miles above Oil City, at one time yielding five and six thousand barrels a day, now not yielding over seven hundred. Still further up the river there is Tidioute, from which, at times, last year, not less than four or five thousand barrels found their way into our market, but where now the production is reduced to less than seventeen hundred barrels, and where it is declining faster now than in any other locality. A hundred barrel well was struck and half of its interest offered for five thousand dollars without finding a buyer; a proof that even for forty days the production could not be relied on.

The total production of the oil regions of fifteen thousand barrels per day during September, 1866, has been gradually declining till now, and is to-day, not over eight thousand barrels, which is equal to a regular decline since that time of seven hundred barrels per month, or one hundred and sixty barrels per week.

No new territory is developed. The general bad success of joint companies has frightened away capitalists, and the well now boring are not on new ground but in a known territory and in the midst of other wells already working. They only serve to exhaust the territory so much the quicker. A territory will yield altogether the same amount of oil with ten wells as with twenty; only twenty wells will pump it out in half the time; the decline will only be the more rapid.

What then will become of our oil supply? No new oil territory developing, and the oil territory declining at the rapid rate of 160 barrels per week, which decline will even be accelerated during the cold of next winter.

From these discouraging facts in regard to the supply, let us look at the consumption. Oil is of too recent introduction to have come to a regular yearly consumption. Every year witnesses an increase over the preceding year, and the low prices of late times have made it the favorite light here as well as in other countries. Two years ago the consumption of this country was in the neighborhood of 850,000 barrels. In consequence of a larger southern and western demand, the consumption has increased and may be put down, for this year, at over one million of barrels.

In Europe our petroleum has to compete with rapeseed oil, which in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland is the only oil used for burning purposes, and is used for nothing else. In England shale oil was used of late years alongside of rapeseed oil. Rapeseed oil is now more than double the price of our refined petroleum, and it is therefore not astonishing that Europeans have become largely our customers for refined petroleum. From about 800,000 barrels, two years ago, the consumption in Europe ran last year to about 1,150,000 barrels. This year, to judge from present indications, the regular increase of consumption in Europe will be about one-third over last year's consumption. At least, most of the European ports show regularly, every week, shipments into the interior or about one-third larger, and even more, than in the same time last year. London for instance, which consumed or shipped during the whole of last year only 48,000 barrels, has consumed during the first five months of the year already 57,000, which is nearly three times the consumption of last year. Antwerp shipped during the last five months of 1866, 84,000 barrels; for the same time in 1867, 12,000, an increase of one-third. Other ports show similar proportions. In fact, notwithstanding our heavy shipments to Europe, the stocks there cannot be said to have much increased since January first. In London on January first, the stock was 13,000, now it is 12,000, a decrease. In Antwerp the stock in the last week in December was 84,000 barrels, now it is 78,000. Havre and Marseilles show a decrease, and only in the North German ports are the stocks actually larger than they were in the commencement of this year.

But to the regular increase of one-third over last year's consumption will probably be added, this year, an extraordinary increase, resulting partly from the stoppage of the shale oil refineries in England, and partly from the failure of this year's rapeseed crop in France and Germany. The shale oil refineries of England are said to have turned out last year not less than 500,000 barrels refined, but were obliged to stop in consequence of the low price of petroleum. Many of them are broke up, and others, if an advance should take place, will not be ready in time. These two causes will stimulate the demand for our petroleum, and this year's consumption will probably not be less than 1,600,000 or 1,700,000 barrels against 1,500,000 last year.

The total consumption at home and abroad will therefore be ... Bbls. 2,700,000

Against this consumption we had on January 1st, 1867, a stock of about 1,200,000 barrels (all reduced to refined), here and abroad; add to this this year's production, and we will have the amount of oil that may be relied on for this year. The daily production on January 1st was somewhere about 11,000 barrels; at a decline of from 600 to 700 barrels per month, it will not be more than 5,000 by January 1st, 1868. This would give an average of 8,000 barrels per day. In order not to be taxed with partiality, we will suppose it 8,500 barrels, and this will certainly be the very utmost that reaches the market. At the rate 2,550,000 barrels crude, equal to 1,800,000 barrels refined, would be the total production for 1867. This production, with the stocks on January 1st, 1867, would give us ... 3,000,000

If we deduct the probable consumption from these 3,000,000 barrels, only a stock of 300,000 barrels refined will remain on hand here and abroad. That is, our stock of refined oil from 1,200,000 barrels on January 1st, 1867, will be reduced full 900,000 barrels, and by March and April next, even this stock will be used up entirely.

We must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the stocks on hand at this moment. They represent the accumulation of oil produced during the dull months and long days. The demand for petroleum is generally double in the six months from July to December from what it is from January to July, because the greatest part of the winter stocks are laid in in the fall, and all principal shipments by river must take place before cold weather sets in. Therefore, if Europe has already taken in this year, some ninety to take in the next six months, fifty millions more from us which is equal to 1,200,000 barrels. Add to this, the home demand with 600,000 barrels, and it will be seen that we will be called on to deliver in the coming five months the enormous amount of 1,800,000 barrels refined. To furnish this amount we have the stock of Pittsburgh, Oil Region, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc., in all about equal to 900,000 barrels refined oil; and moreover, the production which most likely will not average more than about 7,000 to 7,500 barrels crude oil per day for the balance of the year, which would give at the very outside 800,000 refined. The total amount we can furnish would, therefore, only be 1,700,000 barrels, and by January 1, 1868, we would not have a single barrel left as stock in this country. Europe would be the only place where stock could be found. The true state of affairs may be expressed thus:

Consumption in 1866, during the fall months, 7,500 barrels refined oil a day.

Production during the same time, from 15,000 to 18,000 barrels crude oil a day.

Consumption in 1867, during the fall months, 10,000 barrels refined oil a day.

Production during the same time, from 7,000 to 7,500 barrels crude oil a day.

In 1866 the production outstripped the consumption by 5,000 to 7,000 barrels crude every day. In 1867 the consumption outstrips the production by at least 7,000 barrels a day. In 1866 prices could not help but decline. In 1867 prices cannot help but advance.

Hence it will be seen that at the same time that the consumption largely increased, our production decreased in a still greater ratio, and is now entirely inadequate for present wants. By the end of this year, the large stock which till now depressed the market will nearly everywhere be used up, and next year will bring actual scarcity. The supply will hardly be sufficient for our home consumption.

This is the true state of affairs, and under such circumstances, oil is certainly the cheapest article in the market. Stocks that we now sell so lavishly at reduced prices to foreign countries will be worth double what they now are before three months are over.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1867.

CATARRH, diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, as well as all affections incident to the Eye and Ear, treated with unprecedented success by Dr. Aborn. His book, which treats elaborately upon the above-named diseases, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Consulting and operating rooms No. 134 Smithfield street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod

SORE EYES, no matter of how long standing, can be permanently cured by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His book by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISEASES of every form and variety will receive special attention by Dr. Aborn. Medical and Surgical rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street. His book by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

NUT AND BOLT WORKS FOR SALE.—Capitalists will find an advertisement in another column relating to the sale of a valuable Nut and Bolt Works in East Birmingham. The property is very desirable, and must prove a splendid investment for the right kind of business men.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

FROM A PILOT.—Indian Herb Doctor, Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a long time with costiveness, dyspepsia and general debility, sick headache, pain in the back, &c. I am cured. When the value of your medicine becomes known, few persons will live without it.

THOMAS PATTERSON, Pilot.

WELL WORTH READING.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion; to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. Its effects are instantaneous. It does not require weeks of dosing before its virtues are realized. Thousands sit down to their meals void of appetite, eating because others eat. The food thus forced into the stomach does positive harm. Instead of strengthening the system it engenders a variety of AILMENTS, which end in confirmed dyspepsia. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken regularly before meals will prevent all this.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S
INDIGO BLUE
ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

SENNA, "ALEXANDRIA."
500 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.
For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of
Government Securities.
SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
Bonds on hand for Delivery.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22d, 1868.

The local money market continues much easier in its workings, and the banks are in a condition to extend ample facilities to customers in the way of discounts. Most of the private banking houses have greatly increased means and are purchasing all the good paper offering at a moderate reduction in rates. There is a much severer standard established in the choice of paper, and what is accounted good possesses every characteristic of safety, and it is utterly out of the question to negotiate second-class named paper.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, July 20th:

	EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.
July 15	$419,424 84	$82,494 23
July 16	352,227 40	62,957 03
July 17	429,873 67	95,694 37
July 18	337,771 10	55,279 27
July 19	383,691 79	88,388 75
July 20	301,781 00	54,472 84
Totals	$2,226,235 80	$429,287 47

—The New York quotations received at McVay & Co.'s Banking House, show a slight improvement in the public funds. The main call has been for the long six per cent. bonds of 1881 and the new Five-twenties of 1865 and 1867, and the later issues of the Seven-thirties. The latter are wanted for banking purposes, as well as for investment, and close very strong, indeed, at the quoted figures. The compound notes are in more request, chiefly on bank account, and the latter issues are held with more confidence.

U. S. 6s 1881 ... 110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862 ... 109
U. S. 5-20s, 1864 ... 109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November ... 109
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July ... 107
U. S. 10-40s ... [illegible]
December Compounds, 1864 ... 117
August 7-30s ... 107
June 7-30s ... 107
July 7-30s ... 107
Gold ... [illegible]
New issue, '67 ... [illegible]

—Gold has been moving rather sluggishly to-day. The offerings have been increased partly, it is said, through the outflow of coin in a private way from the Treasury. The demand has been less active and the fluctuations have been against speculators for a rise. Saturday's exports have been less extensive than had been anticipated, having been confined to $1,402,073, making the total shipments for the week, $2,460,433. The customs drain have averaged only about $319,000 a day, during the week, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,914,000.

—The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in New York for the week have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
July 15	$235,553	$7,887,165	$9,073,461	$129,285,406
July 16	446,257	2,332,021	1,094,717	130,632,610
July 17	276,187	1,464,732	1,098,672	130,998,670
July 18	210,935	1,763,587	1,876,622	130,885,635
July 19	311,000	1,600,483	1,374,914	130,591,204
July 20	321,000	2,002,507	1,111,735	130,311,821

—The totals at the close of various weeks since the commencement of the year sum up as follows:

Weeks	Custom	Sub-Treas.		Balances.
Jan. 5	$1,584,627	$17,063,951	$12,304,498	$102,613,658
Feb. 2	2,004,760	13,897,446	19,158,396	103,225,458
March 2	3,152,288	17,580,658	10,656,243	109,866,760
April 6	2,406,967	13,889,356	9,342,691	105,180,794
May 4	2,190,966	28,401,854	27,933,020	110,334,040
June 1	1,955,086	18,850,257	27,547,745	123,583,722
June 8	1,780,140	18,876,740	8,347,432	134,112,919
June 15	1,885,713	17,834,824	11,344,227	138,126,741
June 22	2,039,064	12,446,169	14,932,893	132,129,745
June 29	1,726,400	25,416,297	25,096,873	132,449,170
July 6	1,610,066	15,035,391	15,022,078	130,162,403
July 13	2,075,270	28,002,907	28,111,856	130,381,603

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881 ... 110
5-20s 1862 ... 111
" 1864 ... 109
" 1865 ... 109
10-40s ... [illegible]
Consols ... [illegible]
August 7-30s ... 107
June 7-30s ... 107
July 7-30s ... 107
December Compounds, 1864 ... 117
Gold ... 138
Silver ... 133
October 5-20s, '67 ... [illegible]

—The railway list is up in the figures to-day, as we learn from Mr. Bryan's report at noon. Erie, as usual, leads the advance:

Michigan Southern ... 81
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad ... 92
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad ... 101
Erie Railroad ... 72
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad ... 103
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad ... 46
Chicago & Northwestern preferred ... 71
New York Central Railroad ... 106
Reading Railroad ... [illegible]

—Satterthwaite's *London Circular*, of July 3, remarks relative to the management of the Erie Road:

An attempt is making to rescue this concern from its present mode of management at the next annual meeting, to be held in October; for this purpose we shall be glad to receive the proxies of such shareholders as may be disposed to intrust them to our care, and on application will forward a proxy paper for their execution. It does seem simply absurd that a railroad Company having a gross revenue last year of $14,590,413, should not be able to pay any dividend on its stocks, or should be encumbered with a large floating debt, and why, we would ask, with a combination forming on the North by the New York Central, Hudson River, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern to run direct to Chicago, and another on the South, formed by the Pennsylvania Central, Ohio Central, and Terre Haute and Alton, to St. Louis, should the Erie remain isolated instead of making the most of such a broad guage combination as could be formed, which, abandoning steamboats, should seek an unbroken broad-guage route from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Cleveland, in the west, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the Atlantic, and thus under one sound direction, bring up the hitherto unfortunate Erie into the category of good dividend-paying roads; such as the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, New Jersey Central and others which could readily be enumerated. Hudson River, under its old management, was as much a subject of ridicule, as regards dividends, as the Erie, and yet in a few years under a management interested in its welfare, has come to be eight per cent. stock. The capital has been doubled recently—the shareholders receiving a $100 share on payment of $50—a great bonus, as the stock was 135 to 140 at the time, and it is expected eight per cent. dividends will be declared on the increased capital. Again, contrast the said condition of Erie with its floating debt amounting to $5,000,000, with the New York Central, which company will have in all probability at the end of the current year, an amount of undivided net earnings, inclusive of sinking funds, equal to the distribution of 30 per cent. of stock, with the prospect of maintaining recent rate of dividends upon the whole increased stock capital.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, July 22, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The market opened dull with a limited demand for the leading articles. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week, dealers generally being disposed to look about before making their purchases. The weather continues very pleasant. Since the suspension of navigation we have to depend on wagon and railroads for our supplies. Flour—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 1,853 barrels have been received. The stock on hand, although not large, is fully up with the demand. The market was weak; prices tending downward. New Flour—The receipts are increasing; small lots are on the way and may arrive at any hour. The reports from the western markets are conflicting. The market closed with the advantage on the side of buyers, who purchased very sparingly. Bacon—The market has ruled firm for some days; the advance we have previously noted has been maintained. The sales yesterday were among the largest we have noted for a long time, and holders were disposed to be in a good humor. Lard was more favored, most dealers asking an advance. Butter was among the articles neglected; sales were confined altogether to the wants of the home trade. The receipts of the leading articles by railroad, except by the Pennsylvania, were as follows: Oats, 723 sks; rye, 390 sks; wheat, 2,390 sks; corn, 387 sks; cheese, 55 bxs; flour, 1,853 bbls. Among the transactions since our last were the following:

ASHES—The market since our last has undergone no change as regards prices or demand; further sales of soda ash, common, were made at 5c; refined 5½c; pearls 13½c ₩ lb.

BACON—We have on various occasions referred to the superior quality of bacon put up this season, which has no doubt increased the demand very materially. The sales in our market for some days have been large. We note as follows, at the advance we have previously noted: Sugar-cured hams—Sales 17,000 lbs canvassed at 21@22c; shoulders—sales 12,000 lbs at 12c; sides—sales 7,000 lbs at 14c; amounting in the aggregate to 36,000 lbs. The offerings of country meat for some time have been quite small.

LARD OIL—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 07 and 15 bbls No. 2 at 85c ₩ gallon.

LARD—The market exhibited more firmness. Sales 10 tierces leaf at 13½c, closing with a good demand.

EGGS—Prices have further advanced for shipment, sales 15 bbls being reported at 24c ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales 75 bxs in lots at, Western Reserve, 13@14c; Hamburg, 15c; Factory, 16c.

FLOUR—The market during the day was not very active, buyers did not appear to have much confidence in the present rates. The result was sales were confined to lots to supply the immediate wants of the local trade. Holders report the market moderately active with sales of spring wheat at $11 50, $11 75@12, according to the favor of the brand. Winter wheat sold at $12 75@13 25 ₩ bbl. The receipts of new southern flour are increasing. Sales were made in a retail way at $15 00 ₩ bbl.

HAY—The market continues to be well supplied with the new crop. Sales of 10 loads at the scales at $17 00@20 00 ₩ ton.

BUTTER—Was without any special movement. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates for fresh roll were 15@17c. Inferior lots sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The season for the old crop is nearly over. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 10 ₩ bushel. Sales of new eastern at $4 00@4 25 ₩ bbl.

APPLES—Receipts light and the sales were of a similar description; prices range from $5 00@6 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The market remains unsettled; buyers and sellers being apart in their views.

WHEAT—The receipts have largely increased. Three lots were sold, to arrive, the rates of which would be no criterion at this time; we omit them.

OATS—Firm and in good demand; sales 600 bush first hands at 88c; 300 do, the terms of which were withheld.

CORN—Firm and prime yellow shelled sold at 97c@$1 00 ₩ bush.

RYE—We have heard of no sales for some days.

BARLEY—Dull. Prices too irregular to quote.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 23, 1867.

Business, so far as relates to oil, was not very brisk. The sales yesterday were not very extensive. Dealers appear to have laid in a good supply, at least such was the opinion among most dealers. The Crude market was weak. The demand was small, as compared with last week's operations. The entire sales were only 5,000 bbls, spot and future delivery. Dispatches from the oil regions report a firm market, with dealers very much excited. It will take a large amount of oil to fill last week's contracts. The meeting on 'Change at the Scott House was well attended, and everything passed off in good style. As most of the brokers made something handsome, they can afford to take matters easy for some days, should business fall off. The following lots were disposed of on 'Change:

CRUDE—3,000 bbls. tank, on the spot, at 12½c; 1,000 bbls do, tank oil, at the same figures. The following sales were made for first water: 1,000 bbls, bulk, at 12c, and 1,000 bbls do at 11c—the latter sale at a decline. Other sales were made viz: 1,000 bbls, bulk, on the spot, at 12½c.

REFINED—The market yesterday was devoid of activity. The demand was limited, and so were the transactions. Saturday's prices were maintained. The demand, however, was confined to 1,000 bbls, lot of standard white Philadelphia, as follows: 250 bbls. September; 250 bbls. October; 250 bbls. November; 250 bbls. December—all at 32c ₩ gallon. A dispatch from Philadelphia reports sales of standard white, for August, at 33c, and for September, at 30½c ₩ gallon.

NEW YORK.—Crude continues in demand, but the supply is light, says the *Commercial List*, and the market is firm and higher; we quote at the close 13½@13c in bulk, and 17c in shipping order; sales 800 bbls in lots, low gravity, at 14@15c; 1,000 do, deliverable from 25th July to 5th Aug., 14c; 3,000 do, first half August, 13½@14c; and 2,100 do, last half August, 13½@14c. Refined in bond is in fair request for present delivery, but the offerings are small, and the market closes quiet but firm at 29c for P. L. S. to W., and 31@31½c for S. W. For future delivery there is an active demand, and the market continues to advance; the sales are 1,250 bbls, P. L. S. to W., at 29c; 2,000 do, S. W., 30@31c; 2,000 do, P. W. and 10,000 cases S. W., on private terms; 2,000 bbls, do for July, 30@31c B. O.; 11,000 do, for August, 31@32c B. O.; 2,000 do, for Sept., 32c B. O.; 1,500 do, for Oct., 32c B. O.; 2,500 do, for Nov., 33@32c B. O., and 1,000 do, 34c B. O., balance of the year. Free has advanced in sympathy with bonded, and we quote at the close 36c; sales 500 bbls for August, at 33@37c; and 100 do, P. L. S. to W., yesterday, 40c; 50 bbls, 70 gravity, Gasoline sold at 12c. The receipts since January 1st were 541,740 bbls, against 337,947 bbls, some time last year. The exports since January 1st were from New York, 16,256,101 gallons, and from all other points, 14,765,855 gallons. Total, 31,021,956 gallons, against 28,118,189 gallons same time last year.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

H. Chase	6	McKenna & Rodgers	168
J. Spears	5	O. S. McIlwain	[illegible]
Herdman, Keefer & Co.	12	Buffum, Kehew & Co.	50

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Kirkpatrick, Lyon & Co, 270 bbls ref. to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
A D Miller, 95 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
H M Long & Co, 15 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 90 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 9 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.
Chas. Ecky, 50 bbls ref to W P Wimmer, Phila.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 434 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 338 bbls ref., Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 50 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Braun & Warner, 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H Koehler & Co, 182 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Dilworth & Bro, 150 bbls refined to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 180 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 110 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 50 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth, Philadelphia.
O B Jones, 500 bbls ref. to Atlantic & Pet. Storage Co, Philadelphia.
Aladdin Oil Co, 268 bbls ref. to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 6 rotary cars bulk crude, 240 bbls, to J. R Smith & Co., Phila.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
OIL CITY, July 22, 1867.

The market was very inactive; oil held firm at $2 50 to $3 60, but buyers scarce and transactions very limited. Prices at the wells are firm, but not materially advanced.

WOOL MARKETS.

DETROIT, MICH.

The *Tribune* says that the market, during the past week, lacked the buoyancy and animation which characterized it the previous week, and at the same time has been assuming somewhat of a "bluish" cast, and on Friday night last was considered as materially disabled, if not broken. For two or three weeks the market throughout the State have been increasing in activity, until they equalled, and even surpassed those of last year, such activity being attended by more or less excitement with the strong speculative feeling under which a large share of the purchases have been made. The receipts during the month of July, up to date, in 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

	1867.	1866.
First week	450,020	348,010
Second week	1,111,860	1,077,069
Third week	967,470	679,766
Total to July 19	2,529,350	2,104,845

These figures show that the receipts during the second and third weeks of July, 1867, exceeded those of the same period last year, indicating thereby very clearly a more active market, and that too with really less reason for such activity. All winter and spring before the season opened, the trade was very much depressed. Manufacturing had been overdone, warehouses had been filled with goods for which there was no demand or at least a very light one, and the market generally was overstocked with woolens. In the face of all that, and notwithstanding the experience of last year, speculators have again entered the field, commencing rather moderately, but under the excitement which generally seems to attend operations in wool at this season of the year, prices have been run up from five to eight and sometimes even ten cents above what the market would warrant them in paying. The farmers seem to have been the wiser of the two, and have sold very freely at those rates, realizing better terms than they at first supposed they would be able to obtain. The wool that has been bought has been rapidly shipped eastward, and as a consequence the market has been overborne and broken, at least such is the appearance and the tenor of the information received this evening. Only two of our city dealers have purchased to any extent upon their own account. One of these has withdrawn entirely from the market, and the other has, except at very low rates, which practically amounts to the same thing, as probably very little will be taken at rates now offered, viz: 36@40c for the choicest clips, with an average of about 36@37c. Another dealer who has taken some on Eastern orders offers 40c for the choicest grades delivered here.

OHIO.

The Marysville *Tribune* says that one firm in that place has purchased about 25,000 pounds of wool since the opening of the market. The price ranges from 35 to 45c.

The Ottawa county *Union* says the fleeces in that neighborhood will be much lighter than last year. One farmer in that county who had twenty more sheep than he did last year, got 127 pounds less wool.

The Springfield *Republic* says: In Clarke county, 45 to 48c is generally obtained by the growers for wool, so far as sales are made; but the largest growers are holding back even at these prices, in expectation of an advance. A sale of 10,000 pounds by one grower in the eastern part of the county is reported, which brought 50c.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that buyers do not seem as confident in regard to the future of the market as they did some days since, and some decline to purchase unless at one or two cents off from last week's rates. Producers are confident that wool will not go lower, and are unwilling to sell at a decline. A fair quotation on Wednesday last would be 35@45c. A very few sales, however, were made on Wednesday above 45c. About 35,000 lbs have been purchased at Spencerport, at an average of 42c. Something over 70,000 lbs have been taken at Chili. The city buyers are taking in very little at their warehouses in the city, direct from farmers; their purchases are mostly made in the country. One dealer in the city has purchased, at different points in the country, 10,000 lbs., at an average of 45c. Another dealer has taken about 20,000 lbs., at an average of 40c. An Orleans county buyer has purchased 100,000 lbs., in Michigan, at 40c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

English Bar from store is dull and without change of price, says the *Iron Age*, although there is a manifest disposition to advance prices; of iron ex ship there are no invoices offering. In Scotch Pig iron the demand is not large but the price is firm, and the tendency upward—the prices range from $41@42 and some to arrive we learn have been offered at $40. American pig is quiet and the sales small; prices for No. 2 from $40@42 and for No. 1 from $42@44. An early improvement is looked for in the demand for iron.

PHILADELPHIA.

In Pig Metal, says the *American*, there is very little doing, but prices are well maintained; sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $43@44 ₩ ton; No. 2 at $40@42 and grey forge at $38@39 ₩ ton. Scotch Pig is quoted at $41@42. Manufactured iron is firmly held, but the demand is limited.

Baltimore Tobacco Market.

Maryland Leaf continues in very active demand, says the *Commercial* of Saturday, chiefly for Bremen and Holland, and all the lots coming forward are taken up on arrival at full rates. Ohio is also active, the sales this week summing up about 900 hhds, all at full prices. Kentucky is dull. There is some little demand for new crop, but none for old. The inspections this week are 736 hhds Maryland, 1 226 hhds Ohio, and 64 hhds Kentucky; total, 2,026 hhds, but of these 33 hhds Maryland, and 115 hhds Ohio were reinspections. Prices for all descriptions are steadily maintained.

We quote as follows:

Maryland—frosted to common	$1 50@	3 00
sound common	3 50@	4 00
good do	5 00@	6 00
middling	6 00@	8 00
good to brown	11 00@	15 00
fancy	17 00@	25 00
upper country	3 00@	30 00
ground leaves, new	3 00@	5 00
Ohio—inferior to good common	3 00@	5 00
brown and spangled	6 00@	8 00
good and fine red and spangled	13 00@	17 00
fine yellow and fancy	20 00@	30 00

Manufactured tobacco—The market is quiet; receipts moderate for the season, though ample for the demand at present, and stocks are accumulating; prices are nominally unchanged.

Hat Sale.

At the regular semi-weekly auction trade sale of hats at the warehouse of James H. Prentice, in Brooklyn, on Friday last, three hundred and fifty cases were sold at the following prices ₩ dozen, by the case: Wool Hats—Men's plain, $5 25@11 25; men's fancy, $7 25@11 25; youths' fancy, $4@10 50; boys' plain, $5 25@6 00; children's plain, $4@4 25; Cassimere—men's plain, $18@27 25; men's fancy, $14@19 25; black beaver and belly nutria, $18@24 00; black, brown and otter brash, $37 25@48 00. The attendance and bidding were fair. A better feeling is noticeable in the trade.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Government Depository,
NO. 82 FOURTH ST.
7-30 NOTES
EXCHANGED INTO
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139½.

NEW YORK, July 22—P. M.

MONEY

Market quiet and steady at 4@6 per cent. on call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 110@110½.

GOLD

Firmer, opening at 140, declining to 139½, and closing at 139½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Without change. Closing quotations: Coupons, '81, 110½; Coupons '62, 111½; do, '64, 109½; do, '65 109½; do January and July, 105½; do '67, 108½; 10-40s, 102½; August 7-30s, 108½; June, 107¾.

STOCKS

In good demand and higher, closing strong. 5:30 P. M. prices: Ohio certificates, 26@26¼; Canton, 45@49; Cumberland, 38½@39; Quicksilver, 34½@35; Mariposa, 10@10¼; Western Union Telegraph, 43@43¼; Pacific Mail, 143@147; Atlantic do, 112@113; New York Central, 105½@106; Erie, 72½@72¾; Hudson, 119@120; Reading, 103@103¼; Michigan Central, 111@112; Michigan Southern, 80@81; Illinois Central, 118@119; Pittsburgh, 91½@92; Toledo, 121; Rock Island, 102@102½; Northwestern, 47@47¼; do preferred, 71½@71¾; Fort Wayne, 102¼@102½; Wabash, 50.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Firm; Adams 72@73½; American 70@71; United States 70@71; Wells, Fargo & Co., 67@67½; Merchants' Union 16@17.

MINING SHARES.

Quiet; Gregory $6 70; Corydon $1 65; Quartz Hill $2 10; Smith & Parmelee $5 75@5 80; Eldorado $2 80; Wallkill 60c; Davidson $1 55; Bennehoff Run Petroleum $2 75.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $8,811,009; payments $7,812,545; balance $131,310,085.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$295,582,555	Inc.	$1,837,246
Specie	11,197,700	Dec.	1,517,701
Circulation	33,574,948	Dec.	78,921
Deposits	199,553,852	Inc.	1,565,860
Legal Tenders	73,441,361	Inc.	45,203

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1867.

The weather is clear and warm, and favorable for the crops.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier; spring extra $9 75@11 50.

WHEAT—Dull and almost nominal, at $1 98@2 05 for No. 2.

CORN—Dull and ½@1c lower at 84@85½c for No. 1; 79@80c for No. 2, closing dull at 84½c for No. 1.

OATS—Dull and 1c lower, at 63@64c for No. 2, closing at 63½c.

RYE—Dull at $1 23 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess Pork $22 75. Lard 12½@12¾c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Active at $6 75@6 90 for good to choice smooth.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton firm; sales 2,000 bales at 27c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 3,545 bbls and 375 bags; market steady for fresh ground, and dull, heavy and declining for old; sales 6,800 bbls at $6 75@8 15 for superfine State and Western; $8 20@10 15 for extra State; $11 85@12 25 for choice do; $9 15@11 50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $11 15@12 90 for trade brands; $9 00@11 50 for spring St. Louis, and $11@19 50 for winter do. California steady; sales 600 bbls at $12 25@15 00. Rye flour quiet; sales 350 bbls at $7@9 25. Whisky quiet and steady. Receipts of wheat 17,700 bush; market quiet and without decided change; California firm; sales 23,250 bush, at $2 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $2 75 for amber Michigan and new white Tennessee; $2 70@2 80 for new amber Georgia; $2 85 for white do., and $2 75@2 85 for white California, the latter bid for extra choice. Rye quiet; Canada $1 42@1 55. Barley and malt nominal. Receipts of corn 109,563 bushels; market heavy and 2@3c lower; sales 156,000 bushels at $1 03@1 05 for new mixed western; $1 06@1 05 for extra choice do; 95@98c for unsound, and at 10@1 10 for white western. Receipts of oats 20,444 bush; oats firmer; sales 48,000 bush at 81@85c for western; 92@95c for State and Ohio. Stock of grain in warehouse —wheat 202 427 bush; corn 204 452 bush; oats 145,035 bush; rye 55,644 bush; rye 55,644 bush; barley 15,238 bush; malt 54,—bush; peas 29,871 bush. Rice nominal. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; sales 250 hhds Cuba at 11½@12½c. Molasses quiet at 43@53c for Cuba. Hops quiet. Petroleum firm and scarce at 13½@14c for crude in bulk and 31@32c for refined in bond. Pork more active and firmer; sales 9,750 bbls at $23 25@23 75 for new mess, closing at $23 65 cash; $22 50 for old mess; $19 75@20 for prime, and $22 50@22 75 for prime mess; also, 250 bbls new mess, seller August, at $23 50. Beef firm; sales 180 bbls. Beef hams dull at $40. Bacon firm; sales 3,000 boxes at 12¾c for long cut hams; also 13c for Stratford cut. Cut meats firm; sales 278 packages at 11½c for shoulders, and 14@15c for hams. Lard unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls at 12@12¾c. Butter quiet at 16@21c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 8@14c. Freights to Liverpool firm with a limited supply of ship room offering.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour dull and 10@15c lower, with only a limited local trade demand. Wheat dull for spring and firm for winter, with a fair demand. Rye quiet at $1 43@1 45 for Western. Oats firm at 85@86c for Western and 93c for prime Ohio. Corn dull and lower; sound new mixed Western 98c@$1 03; unsound 85@87c. Pork active and firmer; sales 1,600 bbls mess at $23 75@23 81 cash and regular, closing firm at $23 81 cash and regular. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats firm with an upward tendency; dry salted shoulders 11@11½c. Bacon firm with a steady at 12¾@12¼c for fair to prime steam, and 13c for kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour dull and prices further declined 75c@$1; family $10@10 75. Wheat dull and prices unsettled and lower at the close; No. 1 red sold at $1 90, at for next week's delivery $1 75 was the best offer made; receipts 1,000 bush. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 78c for No. 1 in bulk. Oats closed less firm at 53@55c for No. 1. Rye closed dull and unsettled under large receipts, at $1 35. Cotton buoyant and unsettled, with buyers at 25c for middling, but no sellers; holders generally have withdrawn their stock from the market. Whisky steady at 30c in bond. Mess Pork advanced to $24, cash, and $24 25 to be delivered this week. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 11¼c and sides 13c. Bacon shoulders 12¼@12¾c; sides, 14½c and clear sides 15c. Hams unchanged. Lard dull at 12¼c; no demand. Butter firm at 18@20c for fresh. Cheese, 12@13c. Eggs, 16c. Linseed oil dull and prices drooping; retail sales at $1 40; in the large way; prices nominal. Lard oil 95c@$1 00. Petroleum firmer; refined 42@45c; some speculative demand. Gold, 139, buying. Exchange steady. The money market is close. The weather continues dry and pleasant, and is as favorable for securing the wheat harvest as can be. It is thought to be too cool for corn.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Tobacco dull and heavy; low grades lower. Cotton 22@27c for strict middling. Hemp nominally unchanged. Flour inactive and declined 25c; XX, $11 00@12 25; choice $13 00@13 50. Wheat 10@15c lower and active at the decline; spring $1 50; prime fall $2 10@2 22; choice and fancy $2 25@2 35. Corn higher at 95c@$1 02 for mixed; $1 05@1 11 for mixed white; $1 15@1 16 for white. Oats higher at $1 00@1 06. Rye scarce at $1 40 without sacks. Provisions excited and higher; mess pork $23 75@24 00. Bacon—clear sides 15c, held at 15½c; rib sides 15¼c; sugar cured hams 18½@20½c. Lard 12½@13½c. Whisky—nothing doing.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Receipts 5,727 beeves, 21,625 sheep and lambs, 23,981 hogs. There was a fair supply and offerings of beef cattle during the week. The demand is light and prices ¼c lower. About all the offerings were disposed of viz: some 1,500 head, extra at 18c; prime 18½@17c; first quality 16@16¾c, and ordinary to good 14@15½c.

Hogs firmer and demand active; 36 car loads were on sale and generally disposed of at 7½@7¾c, the latter for heavy corn fed. The market closed firm.

Sheep depressed by continued heavy receipts, and in moderate demand; prices declined fully ½c, and range at 4@6c. Lambs 8½@9½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The cotton goods market remains inactive and firm for most descriptions of plain and colored fabrics. Standard brown sheetings 17½@18c; Atlanta A 18½c; Pepperel N 16c; Pocasset K 16c; Dwight A 16c; do W and N 14½c; do Y 13½c; do X 12½c. Bleached muslins, prints, ginghams and delaines steady and in limited demand, as are tickings, denims, stripes and checks, cottonades, &c. Fancy woolens adapted to men's wear begin to move more freely at rather better prices. Staple styles of imported stuff goods are more saleable and rather firmer. Black silks scarce, and held with more confidence.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Sales of 100 hhds tobacco; Lugs $3 25@5; Common to Medium leaf, $6 00@16 75; Selections, $24@25. Flour—new Superfine, $7 00@7 50; A No. 1 new, $12. Wheat new, $1 75. Corn, shelled and delivered, $1 07. Oats 98c in bulk. Raw sugar, choice, 15½c. Mess pork advanced to $24. Lard active; tierces, 13½c; sales of 500 tierces at 13c. Kentucky bagging, power looms, 24½c. Bacon shoulders, 12¾c; clear sides, 15½c, packed; 100 tierces fancy hams, 20c. Whisky—raw in bond, 30c; new copper distilled, 75c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Coffee dull. Flour declined $1 on high grades of extra and family, and 50c on all other grades. Wheat in large supply; 40,000 bushels offered and nearly all sold at a decline; $1 95@2 20 for prime and choice; Maryland red $2 35@2 40; medium $2 20@2 30. Corn steady; white $1 10@1 18. Oats steady at 95c@$1 00. Provisions firm and tending upward. Bacon shoulders 13@13½c; rib sides 15c. Bulk meats ½c higher. Mess pork and lard dull but firm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton firm; sales 600 bales low middling; uplands 23@25c. Receipts 186 bales. Sugar and molasses unchanged and scarce. Flour quiet; double extra $11 75; choice $18 50. Corn firm; yellow and mixed $1 25@1 35; white $1 45. Oats firm at $1 00@1 10; stock very light. Pork firm and active at $25. Bacon—stock light; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 15¾c. Gold 140. Sterling 151½@154. New York sight exchange ¼ premium.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour dull; city XX $11@12; country do $10 25@10 75; X $9 75@10. Wheat unsettled at $2 25@2 30 for No. 1; $2@2 02 for No. 2; $1 80 for No. 3, and $1 20 for rejected. Oats firm at 66c for No. 1. Corn active at 85c for No. 1 old; 82c for No. 2; 86c for new shelled.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Flour heavy; superfine $8 50@9 25. Wheat dull; new Pennsylvania red $2 50@2 60; California white $2 40. Rye $1 65. Corn scarce; sales 6,000 bush yellow western at $1 14; mixed western $1 12. Oats advancing; Pennsylvania 90c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Cotton firm at 23@24c. Receipts 122 bales. Flour firm; superfine $9 50@10. Corn firm; white $1 25@1 30. Oats higher at $1 05. Hay $26@27. Provisions firm; pork $26@25 25. Bacon—clear sides 15c. Lard 14½@15c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 offered at 88c without buyers. Oats nominal; car lots 73c. Barley nominal. Mess pork firm at $23 for heavy. Lard unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Beef cattle in good demand; sales of 1,600 head at 18c. Sheep—Demand fair; sales of 7,000 head at 5@6c. Hogs in good demand; sales of 3,000 head at $10@10 25 net.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour firm; new wheat $12 00. Wheat steady at $2 20 for new amber. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet. Lake freights—4c on corn by steam to Buffalo.

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KNOX & ORR
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OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The river is falling slowly, with three feet nine inches in the canal, and scant five feet on Scuffletown bar.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Since the suspension of navigation the wharf looks deserted. Workmen are busily engaged in building an immense sewer from the edge of the Monongahela along Wood street up to Fifth, extending up Smithfield. This will, no doubt, be beneficial to steamboatmen, saving their freight from damage during heavy rains that formerly overflowed the sewers. The present one is supposed to be large enough to meet all the demands that may be required about the landing. The light draught packet Petrolia is making daily trips to Lock No. 4.

THE St. Louis *Republican* copies our river items and credits them to another paper. If you want the articles take them and welcome, but don't give credit to a paper in which they never appeared.

THE Cumberland has performed a feat not usual in midsummer. During Sunday it had risen 10 or 12 inches at Nashville, but was falling yesterday, with barely 2 feet water on Harpeth shoals.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says the new stern-wheel steamer Dexter, built there by D. Hewitt, for Mr. Campbell of Galena, made a trial trip with a number of notable river men aboard, and proved a success. She is gauged for 22 pounds of steam, and made the run from Eagle Point, four miles, in fifteen minutes with eighty pounds. Her owner intends to run her in the up river trade when the fall business opens.

THE St. Louis *Republican* takes down the pretentions of the Louisville *Courier* as follows:

The Louisville papers having found it a rather difficult task to make a steamboat by "puffing," have undertaken to "reconstruct" the geography of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, the *Journal* of Wednesday, for instance, says it is four hundred miles further from New Orleans to Louisville than from New Orleans to St. Louis. "Gott, ye cripples."

ALL the Dubuque papers of Wednesday have to say as to the conference of rival packet companies held in that town is as follows: "The convention of steamboatmen ended yesterday, and they departed for their homes. The following articles state the result, which is not very definite: 'The Northwestern Union Packet Company and the Northern Line Packet Company have made arrangements to have their boats leave at different hours, so as to avoid racing, and their differences have been settled by mutual agreement. Plenty of boats will be kept in service to supply all the demands of commerce.'"

THE Dubuque *Herald* says: The Northern Line Packet Company is about to place at this port the largest and best wharfboat on the river above St. Louis. It was rafted down from the Wisconsin river, where it was made, and lays in the slough, where it will undergo improvements suitable for the purpose intended by Dan Hewitt, boat builder. The boat is 200 feet long by 36 feet beam, will have a cargo box built 175x34 and 12 feet high, with an office and reception room two stories high. It will admit of a two horse team turning around on it, and supply a want long desired at this point. The boat was originally intended for a steamboat, but was never used, and by remodeling both ends makes a first-class wharf boat.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis *Democrat* says: The fastest steamer has not yet been built. Captain T. P., one of the oldest and most enterprising commanders on the Mississippi, contemplates having built, the coming fall and winter, a steamer of the following dimensions: Three hundred feet long, at least; capable of carrying light freight and passengers; cylinders 34 inches diameter, 10 feet stroke. He has also decided upon her name, which will be the Fire Fly. Captain T. P. intends to run this boat between Cairo and New Orleans, making a round trip every week, and he has no doubt whatever of being able to do it. The boat will not be built at Louisville, but below that point, on the Ohio, and will, of course, be claimed by the Louisville Blower as a Louisville institution all over.

STEAMBOAT TRANSFERS AT ST. LOUIS.—Late steamboat transfers here are: Bridgeport by Wm. Aiken to William Pickering, George H. Bannon and William Riley, each one-third for $3000. Nile, July 5th, W. B. Haslet to James F. Luker, one-eighth. Charles E. Fleck, one-sixteenth, at the rate of $40,000. The purchasers are commander and clerk of the boat. They receive the above proportion of the late mountain trip, which we presume reduces the cost of their interest about one-half. Good thing for these young men, but they deserve good fortune. Ben. McCulloch, S. M. Breckenridge sold to Peter $1,200; Selmers sold to James Ball for $1,875. She is a diminutive side-wheeler, some 75 tons burthen, and goes up Mississippi to Clarksville to ply in a very short trade. Samuel Clark, James H. Green and Charles E. Hall, of Keokuk, Iowa, to Nelson J. Rullinson, of Chicago, and George Nicholson, of Ottawa, Illinois, for $5,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* furnishes the following plan for constructing the levees on the Mississippi:

"I would make embankments ten feet wide on the top, with slopes on both sides of two feet base to one foot rise, and in height five or six feet above the highest floods. Before commencing the embankment, for a space of ten feet in width under the center of the bank, about one foot in depth of the porous soil should be stripped off and deposited in the slope. Then a ditch four feet wide and three feet deep should be cut in the centre extending along the whole length of the embankment. In the centre of this ditch I would set up endwise, close together, two-inch planks of sufficient length to reach one foot above high water, securing their edges every foot above high water."

"The embankments may then be carefully made, keeping the more open and porous material in the slope. The plank, thus deposited, would effectually stop leaks from musk rats and crawfish, and being entirely covered up and excluded from the air, would last many years. The outer slope should be protected with stone, where they can be had at reasonable cost, but generally willows, or any shrub of Southern growth, which roots well may be used with advantage."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* makes the following reply to Captain Davidson, who is very anxious to control the river from St. Paul to New Orleans: We cannot let it pass without remark. The control of the river commerce from St. Paul to New Orleans is sought by Captain Davidson of the Northwestern Union packet company. This is the highest aspiration of the season, and worthy of Davidson, the "Napoleon of the Northwest." But there is no probability of his getting to be President of the St. Paul and New Orleans Packet Company, at a very early day. The "Napoleon" seeks a consolidation with the Northern Packet Company, and of course, ultimate control of the consolidated interests. We believe this result also unattainable. The Company known as the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company have indeed "a line of steamers, the best on the river, from St. Louis to New Orleans," and has had heavy losses, but the property of the company is not to be sold by the Sheriff, and Mr. Davidson can't buy that property. Mr. Davidson had better show that the stock of the Northwestern Union Packet Company is worth fifteen cents on the dollar, before making innocent papers like the Dubuque *Herald* imagine that he is about to buy the Atlantic line, whose stock promises to be at an early day worth par. However, a good deal of the *Herald's* article may be the mere emanation of an overheated brain. We like to see enterprises undertaken, however, and have no objection to additional tonnage being placed in any trade connected with St. Louis.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Godfrey & Clark, 5 sacks rags; J C Bidwell, 1 car plow beams; J Haworth & Co, 5 bdls frames; J Jones, 1 bbl scrap iron; G Kelly, 1 bbl borax; J Knox, 2 bxs mdse, 3 reapers and mowers; J Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 23 pcs meat, 2 bbls eggs; H Riddle, 5 do do; S Marvin, 40 bf bbls; J Hinkle, 10 sacks feed, 68 do oats, 4 do bran; J Reamer, 1 car scrap iron; Bracklin & Co, 1 car stone; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 1 hf keg tobacco; Noah Heikes, 1 box wringers; Beckham & Long, 1 do do; W W Anderson, 209 sacks corn, 81 do oats; Schomaker & Lang, 25 boxes soap; L J Blanchard, 20 do do; R Ewart & Co, 15 do do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 201 oil bbls; F Sellers & Co, 61 tcs lard; Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 2 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 2 do do; Meanor & Harbison, 3 do do; J Reamer & Ritchart, 1 car bran; J W Patrley, 1 do do; Culp & Shepard, 200 bbls flour; J Gardener & Co, 200 do do; A Woods, 10 tcs hams; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 20 do do; J D Dravo, 25 do do; Gregg & Clendenning, 100 do do; J S Finch, 10 bbls alcohol; G N Hoffstott, 4 bales dry kip hides; Little, Baird & Patton, 8 cases tobacco; J Henderson, 48 green salted hides, 15 bdls calf skins, 9 do dry hides; Hussey, Wells & Co, 4 bdls bolster springs, 1 plate steel; T Maloney, 4 bbls scrap iron; J Dunlap, 1 bbl. 1 do copper; Moorhead & Co, 295 pcs spelter.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Superior Iron Company, 2 cars limestone; J Harolin, 2 pcs beef; R P Kennedy & Bro, 1 car wheat; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car bran; S C McMasters, 1 do do; J McBrier, 1 car shingles; McCurdy & McGiants, 1 do do; T Holeman, 40 bbls glue; S M Cummings, 2 cars wheels, 5 empty oil bbls; J W Simpson, 1 tierce bacon; Ralya & Robertson, 8 staves; Lutz & Watz, 4 beer kegs.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J White, Jr, 5 bales hops; W E Rogers, 2 bbls cement; J & H Phillips, 7 bbls paint; Raut, 5 barrels wine; J B Canfield & Son, 20 bxs cheese; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 5 bbls cement; B C & J H Sawyer, 30 bxs candles; Pettit & Newlin, 20 tcs hams, 20 bxs cheese; Graff & Reiter, 12 kegs lard; W Morrison, Tel & Co, 10 casks glassware; Little, Baird & Patton, 7 kegs tobacco; Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 1 box scales; J Mills & Son, 15 boxes starch; A French, 10 pcs old pipe; J Jones, 3 pkgs scrap iron, 1 bbl do; Schomaker & Lang, 50 bxs cheese, 10 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 12 bxs cheese; Beckham & Long, 55 cast pulleys; H Hasmaster, 1 car brick; Godfrey & Clark, 3 pcs old rope; R E Breed, 2 casks ware; J Ross & Co, 2 do do; W Stewart, 5 bbls crude oil; H Little, 24 sks corn; H Rea Jr, 5 bbls eggs; Totten & Co, 5 bbls flour; Arbuckle & Co, 3 bbls pearl barley; Coalman & Co, 1 car fire brick; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do; J Hartman, 2 cars brick; W Bown, 20 bbls apples; Owens & Kennedy, 10 do do; W J Steel & Bro, 46 do bbls eggs; Head & Metzgar, 1 bbl eggs; J H Voigt & Co, 33 sacks oats, 1 bbl, 1 box bacon; W McCully & Co, 5 boxes glass; J Irwin & Co, 18 carboys; Camp, Moye & Co, 1 keg lard; D S Hubler, 1 hf bbl crude oil; G T Revitt, 4 bxs shoes; Nimick & Co, 16 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 1 car Washington iron ore; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 car Lake Superior iron ore.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J Lautner & Sod, 6 mill stones, 1 box; Schultz & Danner, 3 boxes soap; John Herbert, 2 sacks oats; J Hutchinson, 50 doz brooms, 10 doz brushes.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

W J Meek, 24 sacks oats; Wm Bingham, 21 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 8 caddies tobacco; Kennedy & Lothrop, 30 sacks oats; McHenry & Hood, 104 do do; J Woodcock, 5 sks corn, 2 sks sundries, 1 bbl tools; Adair, Miller & Dravo, 5 bbls eggs; John Hays, 1 caddy tobacco; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 25 bxs starch; Wm Rumner & Co, 1 sewing machine; Graff & Retter, 11 bbls eggs; S Rankin, 2 bbls eggs; B Smith & Co, 1 car lumber; Meyer & Co, 1 car staves; A Miller, 1 car do; J S Finch, 183 sks rye; Knox & McKee, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 100 do do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Brickell & Co, 156 kegs nails, 83 bars iron; W Semple & Co, 2 bxs mdse; Hubbard Bros & Co, 5 circular saws; Jno Hoffman, 4 calves, 13 sheep; M McWhinney & Co, 4 hhds; J S Blanchard, 2 pkgs produce; W M Gormley, 1 bbl fish, John Schwalm, 4 bbls eggs, 1 do meat, 13 sacks wool, 2 bxs chickens, 7 bxs wool, 2 firkins butter; W H Carnahan, 5 bbls eggs, 5 bxs butter, 1 bx chickens, 5 sacks wool, 1 bbl flour, 1 keg lard, 1 calf, 1 crock honey; Monongahela House, 10 pkgs marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Jennison & Co, 50 bbls salt; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car charcoal; J S Finch, 50 bbls whisky, 5 sacks rye; C B Leech, 50 bbls cement; W F Armstrong, 76 bars iron, 95 bundles sheet iron; J Vanmeter, 39 sks oats; J S Strickler, 32 do do; Andrew Taylor, 1 car oak lumber; Fulton, Bollman & Co, 11 coils rope; Markle Dickson & Co, 97 bundles printing paper, 11 sks oats; Gwynne & Stoneman, 103 sks new wheat; Banhart & Williams, 1 car cobble stones; Loppy & Welse, 1 car tan bark; W McCully & Co, 1 car saud.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER PETROLIA.—Knox & Orr, 2 bbls eggs; C S Lucas, 1 engine; J L Moorhouse, 17 sacks wool, 4 bbls whisky; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 2 bbls flour; R C Schmertz, 5 bxs glass.

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B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

RIVER PACKETS.
Monongahela River.
1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT ... M. A. COX
FAYETTE ... CAPT. P. DONALDSON
GALLATIN ... CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE
FRANKLIN ... CAPT. G. W. CARMACK
TELEGRAPH ... CAPT. D. BOUGHER
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
ELECTOR ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
J. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT

Ho! For the Boats.
NAVIGATION RESUMED.
On MONDAY, the 15th of July inst., the new and beautifully finished steamer LINTON, Captain CRAVEN HOW, will commence running Daily Trips, leaving Brownsville at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Rice's Landing, and returning, leave Brownsville every afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Lock No. 4, connecting with the fine light steamer PETROLIA, Captain Donaldson, which leaves Pittsburgh every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. These boats are, one of them entirely, and the other comparatively new, and constructed not only for the carrying of freight but as affording passenger accommodations equal to those of any other boat on the river. It is an entirely independent Line having no connection with either the "Old Line," the "New Line," or any other line, and will continue to run for the accommodation of the public until the Locks are repaired and the usual navigation of the river is resumed.
For freight, &c., apply at the Union Wharfboat.

For Lock No. 4.
EVERY DAY AT 4 P. M.
The steamer PETROLIA, Capt. P. DONALDSON, leaves the Union Line Wharfboat EVERY DAY, at 4 P. M., making connection with Packet at Lock No. 4, for Brownsville, Rice's Landing and Greensboro.
Freights received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Lines. Boats connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

TO STEAMBOATMEN
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ¼ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BROS.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

R. HUTCHINSON'S COAL WORKS.—TO STEAMBOATMEN.
These works are situated one and a half miles below Bellaire. Messrs. ROBERT HUTCHINSON & CO are prepared to
FURNISH STEAMBOATS WITH LUMP COAL
of the best quality at 5 cents per bushel, and at the lowest price. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. H. FOWLER ... T. L. LEE ... L. A. FOWLER.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants
Paducah, Ky.,
Receive and Forward Freights to all Points.
This being the terminus of the Tennessee and Cumberland River Packet Lines, we have superior advantages for Forwarding Freights for points on either of these rivers. By recent action of the Board of Underwriters, freights to and from Cumberland River are privileged via Paducah, without extra charge for Insurance or additional risk to carriers.
Our rates for forwarding are 5c per 100 pounds; 5c per barrel for dry barrels, 10c per barrel Whisky, &c.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE.
GEO. F. KNOTT,
MANUFACTURER,
100 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
GOODS SOLD LOW,
AND ALL WARRANTED.
Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.
MWS

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
mh214p PITTSBURGH, PA.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC SOAP,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES WOMEN.
IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT
DOMESTIC BLESSING.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.
eod

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing for supplying the State with printing paper. Said paper to be book paper, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also double flat cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately. Said proposals to be opened in presence of bidders, August 1, 1867, at the office of the Superintendent. Contract to run from December to August, 1868.
The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples which will be furnished upon application at the office of the Superintendent; no proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, provided his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the persons making said proposals are manufacturers of, or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
L. H. FUNK,
Superintendent Public Printing, 75 Market street, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1867. MWM

JOHN H. PENDLETON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.
REFERENCES.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod

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Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by
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Retail price $3 00.